

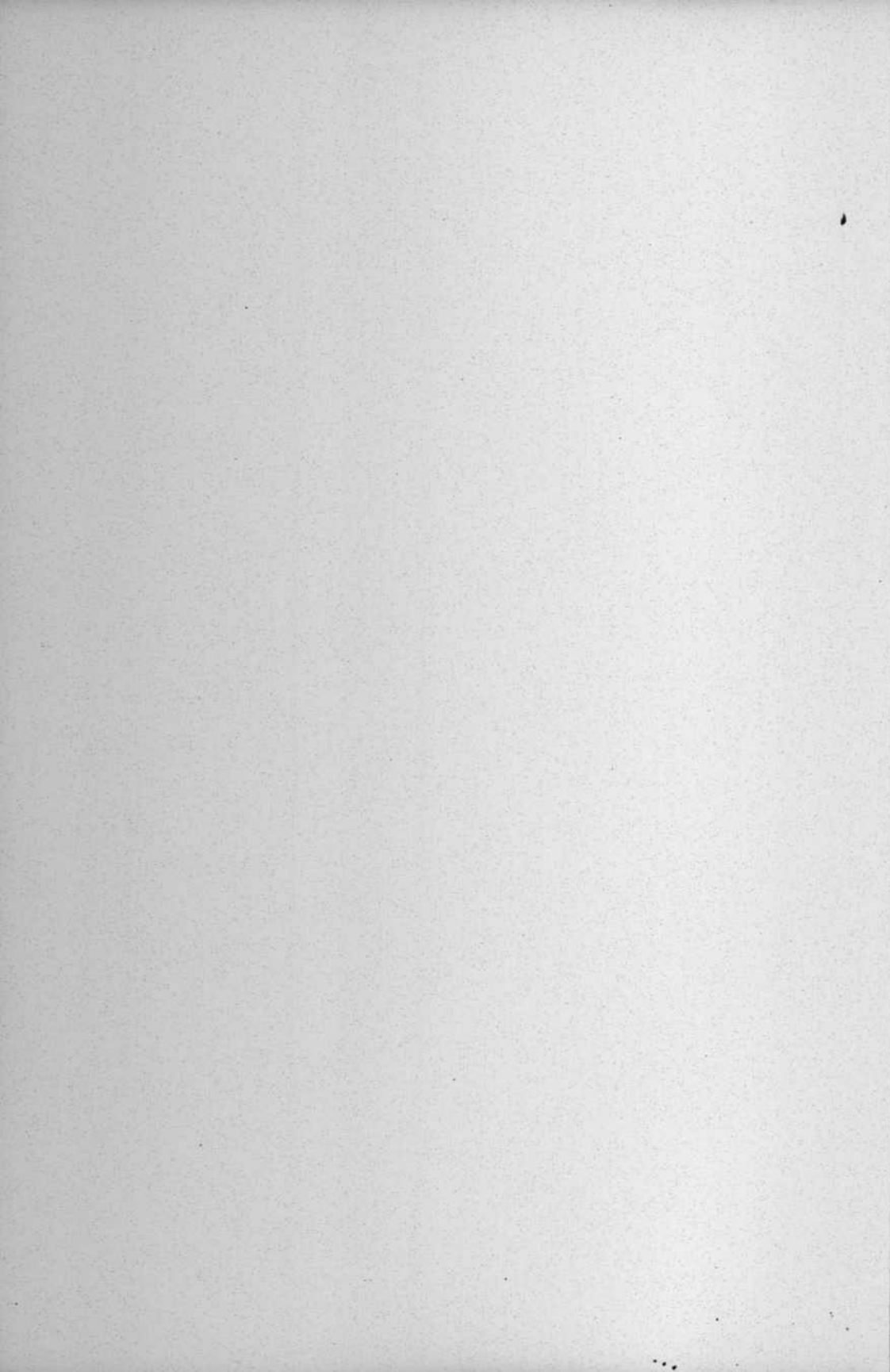
**REPORT**  
**OF**  
**The Adjutant General**  
**OF THE**  
**STATE OF FLORIDA**  
**For the Years 1925 and 1926**



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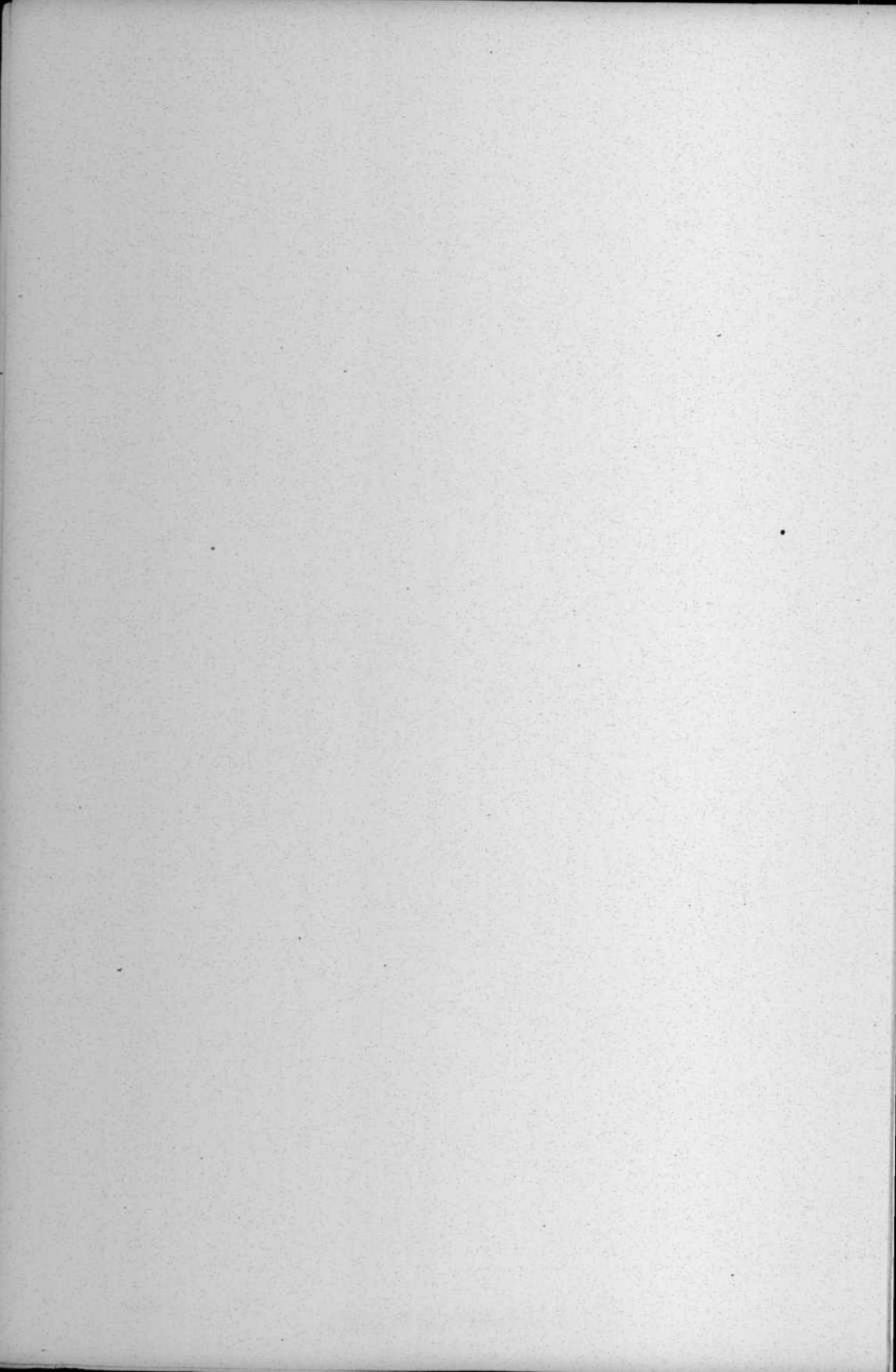
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# TABLE OF CONTENTS AND INDEX

## REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.

### APPENDIX A:

PAGE.

Reports on active duty performed in aid of the Civil authorities:

#### *At Palm Beach*

Report of Captain William H. Von Behren, 124th Infantry ..... 45

#### *At La Belle*

Report of Captain Stanhope C. Smith, 116th Field Artillery ..... 48

#### *In area of storm of September 18, 1926:*

Report of Colonel Vivian B. Collins, 124th Infantry 50

Report of Major Ralph E. Stevens, M. C., 124th Infantry ..... 53

Report of Sumter L. Lowry, Jr., 116th Field Artillery 57

Report of Major Herman Ulmer, Inspector General, F. N. G., ..... 64

### APPENDIX B:

Report on encampments and field training:

Report of Colonel Raymond C. Turck, 124th Infantry, on encampment at State Camp Grounds in 1925 ..... 69

Report of Colonel S. L. Lowry, Jr., 116th Field Artillery, on Field Artillery encampment of 1925 ..... 82

Report of Major Mayre R. Woodward, 265th (Sep) Battalion, C. A. C., on coast defense exercises 1925 ..... 87

Report of Colonel Vivian B. Collins, 124th Infantry, on encampment at State Camp Grounds in 1926 ..... 89

Report of Camp Surgeon ..... 93

Report of Colonel Sumter L. Lowry, Jr., 116th Field Artillery, on Field Artillery encampment of 1926 .... 95

	PAGE.
Report of Camp Surgeon .....	101
Report of Mayre R. Woodward, 265th (Sep) Battalion, C. A. C., on coast defense exercises 1926 .....	105

#### APPENDIX C:

##### Small arms competitions:

Report of Major Preston Ayers, 124th Infantry, Team Captain, on National Matches of 1925 .....	109
Report of Lieutenant Colonel Woodfin G. Jones, 124th Infantry, on Southeastern Rifle and Pistol Tourna- ment of 1926 .....	111

#### APPENDIX D:

##### Activities of State Service Officer:

Reports of State Service Officer A. G. Withie .....	117
---	-----

#### APPENDIX E:

##### Report of State Armory Board:

Report by Major George W. Bassett, Jr., J. A. G. D., F. N. G., Secretary .....	119
---	-----

#### APPENDIX F:

General orders A. G. O., series 1925 .....	125
General orders A. G. O., series 1926 .....	138

#### APPENDIX G:

##### Selected Circular Letters, A. G. O., series of 1925 and 1926:

(a) Dealing with "prize fighting" .....	157
(b) Post rifle ranges .....	158
(c) Training for "riot duty" .....	159
(d) Munitions prescribed for use in "riot duty" .....	160
(e) Use of privately owned automobiles for travel on official duty .....	161

# REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

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Military Department, State of Florida

Office of The Adjutant General

St. Augustine, December 31, 1926.

Subject: *Biennial Report of the Military Department.*

To: *The Governor of Florida.*

The following report of the Military Department of the State of Florida for the years 1925-26 is submitted.

## UNORGANIZED MILITIA.

The estimated strength of the Reserve Militia of the State is 200,000.

## THE NATIONAL GUARD.

On December 31, 1926, the organized strength of the National Guard of Florida was as follows:

	<i>Officers.</i>	<i>Enlisted.</i>
General Officers, Line .....	1	.....
Adjutant General's Department ..	2	.....

	<i>Officers.</i>	<i>Enlisted.</i>
Inspector General's Department ..	1	.....
Judge Advocate General's Department .....	1	.....
Quartermaster Corps .....	5	71
Medical Corps .....	7	57
Dental Corps .....	2	.....
Veterinary Corps .....	2	.....
Corps of Engineers .....	6	117
Chaplains .....	1	.....
Field Artillery .....	46	527
Coast Artillery .....	9	124
Infantry .....	60	1,016
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total .....	142	1,912
Warrant Officers .....	2	.....
Total Strength, commissioned and enlisted .....		2,056

#### FLORIDA NATIONAL GUARD RESERVE.

Commissioned Officers .....	22	....
Enlisted Men .....	1	23

#### OFFICERS UNASSIGNED LIST.

Majors .....	2	....
Captains .....	3	....
First Lieutenants .....	1	7
Second Lieutenants .....	1	....

# RETIRED LIST.

General Officers .....	4	....
Other Officers .....	40	....
Enlisted Men .....	11	55

## ORGANIZATIONS ALLOCATED TO FLORIDA.

### *31st Division Troops.*

- \*1 Infantry Regiment (124th).
- \*1 Field Artillery Brigade Headquarters Battery (56th).
- \*1 Field Artillery Regiment (116th).
- \*1 Combat Engineer Battalion (2nd Battalion, 106th Engineers).
- \*1 Hospital Battalion Headquarters (106th Medical Regiment).
- \*2 Hospital Companies (117th and 118th of 106th Medical Regiment).

### *Corps Troops.*

- 1 Military Police Company (Company "A", 103rd Military Police Battalion).
- 1 Battery, Machine Gun, Coast Artillery, AA (Battery "M," 200th C. A. AA).
- 1 Ambulance Company, AD (177th of 133rd Medical Regiment).
- 1 Motor Transport Command (106th of 4th Corps Q. M. Train).
- \*1 Motor Transport Company (220th of 4th Corps Q. M. Train).
- 1 Motor Transport Company (221st of 4th Corps Q. M. Train).

- 1 Motor Repair Section (156th of 4th Corps Q. M. Train).
- \*1 Motorcycle Company (146th of 4th Corps Q. M. Train).
- 1 Wagon Company (167th of 4th Corps Q. M. Train).

*Coast Defense Troops.*

- \*1 Coast Artillery Battalion, Harbor Defense (265th).  
     Headquarters.  
     Medical Department Detachment.  
     Headquarters Detachment.  
     Three (3) Gun Batteries.

The units marked \* are those that are allotted under the Modified Program of National Guard Development, now in force. The remaining units are in the final, or complete allotment of National Guard, but are not included in the Modified Program, and not, therefore, authorized for immediate formation.

CHANGES OF STATIONS.

The following units have been mustered out of service and reformed at new stations as indicated:

- (1) 31st Military Police Company disbanded at Brooksville and withdrawn from the allotment of Florida.
- (2) Headquarters 124th Infantry from Jacksonville to Plant City.



- (3) Headquarters Company, 1st Battalion, 124th Infantry, from Sanford to Miami.
- (4) Company "A," 124th Infantry, from Daytona Beach to Hollywood.
- (5) Headquarters Company, 3rd Battalion, 124th Infantry, from Tarpon Springs to Orlando.
- (6) Company "L," 124th Infantry, from St. Petersburg to Bradenton.

ACTIVE STATE SERVICE.

*At Palm Beach:*

Company "C," 124th Infantry, was employed in active State service on the occasion of a large fire at Palm Beach on March 18, 1925. A report of the Commanding Officer of that organization on the service performed is submitted herewith, under Appendix A.

*At La Belle:*

Just before midnight May 12, 1926, the Governor communicated with this office by telephone, advising that the Sheriff of Hendry County had need for troops at La Belle, Fla., to assist him in maintaining the public peace and enforcing the law. This situation developed as a result of the lynching of a negro by certain white men of that community. Just after midnight instructions were received to call out the nearest body of troops and direct them to report to the Sheriff of Hendry County. Whereupon orders were issued by telephone to the Commanding Officer, Battery "F," 116 Field Artillery, to proceed overland to LaBelle and report to the Sheriff at that point as promptly as possible. These orders were carried out and the Battery, with its full quota of officers and forty enlisted men, arrived at LaBelle before daylight the following morning.



The report of the Commanding Officer of these troops is submitted herewith as a part of Appendix A.

It should be stated that the services performed by this organization were especially commendable and that officers used the utmost tact and good judgment in dealing with the situation. A number of arrests were made and the prisoners removed to points of safety in other counties. The excitement was abated and further difficulties avoided by the presence of the military.

*In the Storm Area of South Florida:*

On the morning of September 19th a relayed radiogram was received from the Sheriff of Dade County, briefly advising of the devastation created by the hurricane that visited South Florida on the day previous and requesting that troops be sent to his aid for the protection of property and maintenance of the public peace. Preparatory orders were immediately issued to a number of the nearest and most available units. At two o'clock that afternoon communication with the Governor was obtained by long distance telephone. All organizations in the storm area on the lower east coast were immediately placed on duty, and directed to report to Major Robert N. Ward, 124th Infantry, at Miami. After further telephonic conference with the Governor, an hour later, supplementary orders were issued adding to the number of troops placed on duty.

The organizations called out on September 19th, and points to which they were ordered, were as follows: To Miami—Colonel Vivian B. Collins, with his field and staff officers, and companies "A," "B," "D," and "K;" the Headquarters Company, 1st Battalion; the Headquarters Company, 3rd Battalion; the Service Company (less band section), and the Medical Detachment, all of the 124th Infantry; also, the Medical Detachment, 116th Field Artillery. To Fort Lauderdale—Company "C," 124th In-

fantry. To Moore Haven—Captain Rupert Smith, 56th Field Artillery Brigade, Captain Henry P. Bemis, Medical Corps and Battery "F," 116th Field Artillery. To Hollywood—Major Mayre R. Woodward, 265th (Separate) Battalion, Coast Artillery Corps, and staff, and detachments from the following organizations: Headquarters Company 2nd Battalion and Company "F," 124th Infantry, Battery "B," 265th C. A. C. Bn, 146th Motorcycle Company and 220th Motor Transport Company. All troops at Miami, Fort Lauderdale and Hollywood, were placed under command of Colonel Vivian B. Collins, of the 124th Infantry. The report of the latter officer upon the service performed by the troops under him is submitted herewith as a part of Appendix A.

On September 19th, and co-incident with the calling out of troops, Major B. M. Atkinson, Assistant Adjutant General, proceeded by motor to the storm area to investigate the situation; this being deemed necessary because of the interruption of telegraphic and telephonic communications.

The Governor arrived at the State Arsenal on the morning of September 20th, for conference with the officers on duty here, and left that night for a personal inspection of the storm area.

On September 21st, report was received from the commander of the military forces at Moore Haven reporting the very serious condition at that point, and urging that additional troops be sent there. Orders were issued directing Colonel Sumter L. Lowry, Jr., with his staff, and the Headquarters and Service Batteries of the 116th Field Artillery, to proceed to the vicinity of Moore Haven, and Colonel Lowry was assigned supervision over the military operations in the storm area west of Lake Okechobee. Subsequently the Medical Detachment of this regiment was relieved from duty on the East Coast and directed to report to Colonel Lowry. The situation at

Moore Haven involved not only routine police duty under the civil authorities; but the installation of relief measures and supervision and care of the civilian population of that city. Because of the flooded condition of Moore Haven, and the difficulty of carrying on relief measures with the inhabitants remaining in the flooded area, and, in the interests of the public health, as well, it became necessary to evacuate the residents of that City, and restrict ingress to the flooded region for several weeks. The duty required of the military in this particular area was protracted for several weeks. It became necessary to relieve some of the organizations first sent there by placing on duty, in turn, the Headquarters Battery and Combat Train of the 2nd Battalion, and detachments of Batteries E. and A., all of the 116th Field Artillery. The report of Colonel Lowry of the service performed by his regiment is submitted herewith as a part of Appendix A.

On September 21st, the press reported all lines of communication cut off with Pensacola and the western section of the State, and that there were indications that the storm had veered to the northwest, with great damage to the western section of the State. As no telephonic or telegraphic connection could be had with that section, and railroad communications were interrupted, orders were issued directing Major Herman Ulmer, State Inspector General, to proceed to Pensacola and see what assistance, if any, was required, reporting to State Headquarters as soon as possible. Major Ulmer's report is submitted herewith as a part of Appendix A.

It is not practicable within the proper scope of this report to single out instances of particularly noteworthy service performed by individuals, or the various organizations that participated in this particularly trying tour of duty. It is sufficient to say that the officers and enlisted men as a whole, acquitted themselves with credit and rendered valuable assistance not only in aiding the civil

authorities to preserve order and police the devastated area, but by co-operating in every practical and effective way in extending immediate relief wherever it was required. At Moore Haven, military duty was performed under particularly difficult conditions. Lines of telephone communication were promptly installed by the military, and weeks of weary service was performed in a flooded district at great risk to the health of the men. It is gratifying to be able to report no casualties or serious illness among the men of any of the organizations that were on duty.

Substantial aid was rendered by the Federal authorities. The Commanding General, Fourth Corps Area from his Headquarters, at Atlanta, telegraphed an offer of assistance. Colonel Percy L. Jones, Medical Corps, U. S. Army, was sent to Florida as the personal representative of the Corps Area Commander, and in co-operation with the Commanding Officer of the National Guard in east Florida, gave valuable assistance, particularly in advising the civil authorities as to proper measures of sanitation. By order of the Corps Area Commander, 4,300 cots, 1,650 pyramidal tents, and a large quantity of medical supplies were immediately dispatched from nearby Army posts to the storm area and made available to the local relief agencies, until permanent agencies were established by the Red Cross, when these supplies were transferred to that organization. Many individual members of the U. S. Officers Reserve Corps, volunteered and rendered excellent service, both in connection with the duty that was being performed by the National Guard organizations, and in co-operation with local relief workers.

Special reference should also be made to the excellent relief service rendered by the American Legion, under the general direction of State Commander William Steitz. Their military experience and habits of discipline made the Legionnaires most effective in the execution of relief measures.



The Navy Department also rendered substantial assistance. Several vessels of the Navy were ordered to Miami, and sent detachments ashore voluntarily to assist in relief work. A company of Marines reported to Colonel Collins, the military commander in that area, and under his general direction performed patrol and guard duty over Government property. Several detachments from the Navy, under arms, were also sent ashore.

Mention of the participation by Federal land and naval forces prompts the following comment: In the use of armed forces in civil disorder, or major disasters, there should be one responsible commander of the forces so employed. Under circumstances where Federal forces are employed under the order of the President, in response to a formal request from the State authorities for such assistance, command, with attendant responsibility, would naturally rest upon the senior commander present. In cases where voluntary assistance is given by Federal land or naval forces, however, and when the situation is under State control and there is a State military official in charge, no duty (save the guarding of Government property) should be undertaken by armed Federal forces, except with the approval and under the direction of the State Military Commander. This comment has reference to military duty only, there will always be much relief work that can be done more efficiently by a well controlled, organized force, than by individual volunteers. To avoid friction, of any seeming division of authority, this course should be followed, and the experiences of the September storm warrant this comment.

A very difficult situation arose from the voluntary participation in the activities in the storm area by Federal reservists. Evidently some general direction was given by the Federal authorities that reservists should render aid, or volunteer for service. The individual officers of the O. R. C., who interpreted this to mean that they report

to the local military commander, were given assignments that enabled them to perform consistent and useful duty. Some few donned their uniforms and undertook to perform some form of military duty upon their individual responsibility. The independent operations of a detachment of Naval Reserves, however, were fraught with more serious results. A party of these reserves, under arms, invaded the negro section of Miami with the purpose of impressing labor for a Miami hotel. Considerable disorder resulted and some shooting followed, in which several negroes and one reservist were shot. The Commander of the State Military forces promptly sent a detachment down and arrested the naval party, giving them over to the custody of the Sheriff of Dade County, for such action as the civil authorities thought necessary or appropriate.

Such an incident, in a community already greatly disturbed, was most deplorable, and is recorded here in order that controlling authorities may see the necessity for giving more explicit directions as to responsibility for military operations under any circumstances arising in the future where participation of reservists is invited or directed.

No report dealing with the storm situation would be complete without some reference to the substantial relief measures that all Florida cities instituted immediately for aiding the storm sufferers. Particularly effective were the local agencies in towns within the storm area and adjacent thereto. There was no lack of food, clothing or supplies for immediate relief, as supplies were quickly made available through the generosity of neighboring cities. It was surprising with what rapidity effective machinery for distribution was set up.

On September 19th, when the call for troops came, the Adjutant General was en route to Washington to attend an important meeting of the Executive Council of the National Guard Association of the United States.

Upon receipt of telegraphic advices telling of the seriousness of the situation, he returned immediately to Florida, arriving at State Headquarters on the afternoon of September 21st and leaving that night for Miami. Enroute to Miami, it was found that Mr. Henry Baker, National Director of the American Red Cross was on the train, whereupon the Adjutant General arranged to take Mr. Baker by motor all over the storm area, and to put him in contact with the civil officials and those conducting local relief agencies. This program was decided upon because of the vast resources for relief that the Red Cross would have at its command, and the benefit that would accrue from the use of personnel trained in relief work, and from the centralizing under one control all relief activities.

Accordingly every community within the storm area was visited and conferences held with municipal officials and relief workers, to the end that all relief agencies were within a few days taken over under Red Cross supervision.

The total sum available from legislative appropriation for the expense of employing troops in aid of the Civil authorities, was \$5,000.00. As it appeared that this sum would be inadequate, the Governor, acting under Section 38 of the Military Code, arranged to borrow sufficient funds to cover the cost of the service performed by the National Guard. The total expense of this service in the storm area was \$28,434.11; with some few small accounts still in process of adjustment for settlement.

#### REGULATIONS GOVERNING PERFORMANCE OF ACTIVE DUTY.

Many incidents that occurred in connection with the active duty performed in aid of the civil authorities in the devastated area of south Florida following the storm of September 18th, served to indicate the necessity for promulgating regulations that will more definitely prescribe the responsibility, powers and duty of the military while engaged in such service. This is deemed necessary not



only for the guidance of those in the military service, but of civilian officials as well, since much confusion occurred by the misinterpretation of military terminology, and misunderstanding of the authorized functions of the troops.

These regulations, which will cover all phases of preparation and administration, with definition of powers and responsibilities of the National Guard while actually on duty in aid of the civil authorities, are now in preparation, and will be published in General Order 1 of the series of 1927.

#### FIELD EXERCISES AND CAMPS OF INSTRUCTION.

The following camps of instruction of the Florida National Guard were held during the two year period:

##### *During 1925:*

- (a) At the State Camp Grounds, August 2nd to 16th:  
State Staff Corps and Departments.  
124th Infantry Regiment.  
Companies D and E, 106th Engineers.  
31st Military Police Company.  
220th Motor Transport Company.  
146th Motorcycle Company.
- (b) At Fort Bragg, N. C., August 9th to 23rd:  
Staff 56th Field Artillery Brigade.  
116th Field Artillery Regiment.
- (c) At Fort Barrancas, Fla., August 2nd to 16th:  
265th Coast Artillery Battalion (Harbor Defense).

##### *During 1926:*

- (a) At Camp McClellan, Ala., August 15th to 29th, inclusive.  
Headquarters, 31st Division.  
Headquarters, 62nd Infantry Brigade.
- (b) At Camp Jackson, S. C., August 1st to 15th:

Headquarters, 56th Field Artillery Brigade.  
116th Field Artillery.

(c) At State Camp Grounds, Fla., July 11th to 25th:  
State Staff Corps and Departments.

124th Infantry.

Companies D and E, 106th Engineers.

146th Motorcycle Company.

220th Motor Transport Company.

(d) At Fort Barrancas, Fla., August 8th to 22nd:  
265th Coast Artillery Battalion (Harbor Defense).

The reports of the commanding officers of each of the Florida National Guard encampments listed above are submitted herewith in Appendix B.

#### SMALL ARMS PRACTICE.

The training schedules for all troops armed with the rifle, during the encampments of such troops held at the State Camp Grounds, both in 1925 and 1926, provided that practice and record courses should be fired by each individual. This schedule was closely followed and the results are shown in the annual reports of small arms firing submitted for each organization. Similar practice was conducted on the State rifle range by machine gun companies and units armed with the pistol.

Practice and record firing was also conducted by the 116th Field Artillery at Camp Jackson, S. C., and by the 265th (Sep.) Coast Artillery Battalion at Fort Barrancas. Record pistol firing has not been done by the field artillery troops, however, and effort is being made to arrange for the establishment of pistol ranges at each field artillery post.

#### STATE RIFLE COMPETITIONS.

Appropriations having been made by the Federal Government for several years past for the conduct of four

day camps of instruction in small arms practice, State Rifle Competitions have been held in connection therewith. Rather ambitious programs were arranged and these competitions were participated in not only by the National Guard, but by civilian rifle clubs, teams from various municipal police departments, reservists and others who would be interested in the use of small arms. It is regretted exceedingly that these matches could not be conducted during the two years covered by this report; but Federal appropriations were not made and no other funds were available for the purpose.

The State Competition could not be carried on during the periods of the summer encampments without serious interference with other training, so that State competitions could not be held during 1925 and 1926. It is known at this time that no Federal funds will be available for this purpose in 1927.

As there are one or two very old and highly prized trophies that should be competed for annually (including the Talliaferro Trophy), arrangements were made for the selection of a team for the National Matches and a competition for the Talliaferro Trophy, on the last day of the summer encampments at the State Camp Grounds.

#### NATIONAL MATCHES.

National Matches were held at Camp Perry, Ohio, in 1925, and a team from the National Guard of this State participated with very creditable results. The report of the Team Captain is submitted herewith as a part of Appendix C.

No Federal appropriation was made for the conduct of National Matches in 1926, a fact much to be regretted by all who are interested in small arms practice and appreciate the value of these matches as a means of training the citizenry of the country in small arms firing.

#### CORPS CHAMPIONSHIP RIFLE AND PISTOL TOURNAMENT.

As no funds were available for the National Matches in 1926, the Commanding General of the Fourth Corps Area arranged for a tournament within his Corps Area. The details for the conduct of this competition were entrusted by him to the Commanding Officer of the 8th U. S. Infantry, and the competition was held August 20th to 27th, on the rifle range at Fort Screven, Georgia. Participation was entirely voluntary, but nearly all states in the Corps Area were represented, as were the organizations of the Regular Army. A team was sent from Florida by the use of military motor transportation, the competitors serving without pay. This team won the National Guard championship and a number of individual prizes, as set forth more in detail in the report of the Team Captain, which is submitted as a part of Appendix C.

#### RIFLE RANGES.

In order that small arms firing may be carried on throughout the year, at all posts, as a part of the program of "garrison training," the establishment of small rifle ranges is very desirable, and Federal funds have been made available for the leasing, or permanent acquisition of land for that purpose, as well as for supplying necessary targets and equipment for such ranges.

The rapid development that is occurring throughout the State has made it unwise to attempt to purchase land for this purpose, but tracts that are temporarily available, and reported safe for such use by Federal inspectors, have been leased and temporary target installations made.

Among the posts where ranges of this character have been installed and are available for use are: Miami, West Palm Beach, Winter Haven and Palmetto. Temporary ranges formerly in use at Lake City and Brooksville have been discontinued. The State range at the State Camp Grounds is kept open and available all through the year,

and is extensively used both by the National Guard units at Jacksonville and by members of civilian clubs affiliated with the National Rifle Association of America.

FEDERAL AND STATE APPROPRIATIONS, 1925 AND 1926.

As a matter of general information, and as a means of comparing the relative proportion of the expense of maintaining the Florida National Guard, that is borne by the Federal Government and by the State, respectively, the following financial statements are presented:

*Federal Disbursements.*

1925.

Armory Drill Pay .....	\$110,469.77
Salaries of caretakers of material, animals, etc.	30,214.66
Expense of instructors and sergeant-instructors	6,257.27
Leases and improvements of target ranges, including caretakers .....	8,309.90
Expenses of Camps of Instruction:	
Pay, subsistence, etc. ....	92,836.21
Miscellaneous items of expense .....	7,205.48
	<hr/>
Total disbursements .....	\$255,293.29

1926.

Armory Drill Pay .....	\$100,576.63
Salaries of caretakers of material, animals, etc.	29,610.33
Expense of instructors and sergeant-instructors	8,253.72
Leases and improvements of target ranges, including caretakers .....	1,474.00
Expenses of Camps of Instruction:	
Pay, subsistence, etc. ....	81,873.67
Miscellaneous items of expense .....	7,345.61
	<hr/>
	\$229,133.96



*Cost of equipment and supplies furnished by Federal Government during the years 1925 and 1926.*

Uniforms, arms and equipment for new units....	\$ 67,367.60
Replacement, equipment issued direct to units	27,883.21
Replacement and new equipment issued to the State .....	47,391.27
Transportation of equipment .....	3,963.33
Forage for animals .....	42,880.22
<hr/>	
Total cost of equipment and supply .....	\$189,485.63

It is estimated that the costs of transportation of personnel in connection with summer field exercises of all organizations and for transporting equipment amounted to, approximately .....\$115,164.62

Total Federal disbursements for years 1925 and 1926 .....\$789,077.50

*State Disbursements.*

1925.

Appropriated for Expenses of National Guard:	
Calendar Year 1925 .....	\$ 93,585.00
Amount expended .....	89,686.33
June 30 reverted to Treasury .....	3,898.67
Expended from Fund for:	
Printing and Advertising .....	701.19

1926.

Appropriated for Expenses of National Guard:	
Calendar Year 1926 .....	\$115,340.32
Amount expended .....	102,016.01
Reverted to the Treasury .....	13,324.31
Expended from Fund for:	
Printing and Advertising .....	670.16
Statement of funds borrowed for excess expenses	

of duty by the troops in Storm Area:

Amount borrowed .....	\$ 30,000.00
Expended .....	23,454.11
Unexpended balance .....	6,565.89

#### PUBLIC MILITARY PROPERTY.

There has been marked improvement in handling and in accounting for public military property throughout the Florida National Guard during the past two-year period. Instances still occur, where, because of the non-observance of the law and regulations concerning the care and accounting for public military property, and for lack of due diligence, the money value of property lost or unaccounted for has had to be collected from officers, held responsible after survey procedure. In some cases such collections have had to be made from the sureties of such officers.

On the whole, however, the prescribed methods of administering and caring for public military property are better understood and observed.

The sum collected during 1925 and 1926 from officers and soldiers who were responsible for property lost and unaccounted for during that period, totalled \$5,501.24.

#### ACCOUNTING FOR PUBLIC FUNDS.

Regulations were published in General Order No. 5, series 1923, covering accountability for Public Funds. In the same order certain regulations were prescribed for the handling by unit commanders of "organization funds." It has developed, however, that the keeping of Post and Company Council books is not of itself a satisfactory means of accounting for these funds.

Experience has developed the fact that further regulations are required to insure the proper administration of organization funds. At very few posts have post councils been organized, and yet, through the use of armory



facilities and by post activities, very considerable sums of money have been accumulating at certain posts, and, in some instances, disbursed wholly at the discretion of post commanders. Also, it is the case in many companies and other units that company councils do not function, but the organization funds are disbursed solely at the will of the unit commander. The opportunities for audit of organization funds are not frequent or regular enough, and it has happened in a number of instances, that indebtedness has been incurred in the name of organizations, far in excess of available funds, and even of reasonable estimates of probable resources. In a few cases indebtedness has thus been incurred by junior officers, who were wholly without authority to incur indebtedness in the name of the organization.

This matter is under consideration and regulations will shortly be published prohibiting the incurring of indebtedness as a charge against any organization in excess of its established resources, and providing, also, for a more efficient auditing of this class of funds.

#### STATE ARSENAL.

A considerable amount of work has been done during the two-year period covered by this report in repairing and improving the buildings at State Headquarters. The main office building was reconstructed in 1923, but as the lower floors of this main building were constructed of wood, on the ground level, practically all of these floors rotted out in less than two years after construction. It has been necessary to remove all of these decayed floors and replace them with cement floors over concrete.

Several of the store houses and other buildings on the reservation had to be reroofed and otherwise repaired, while the entire plant had to be repainted early in 1925. These repairs and improvements have all been accomplished within the limit of funds made available under

legislative appropriations for repair and upkeep. This property is now in excellent condition and has been most favorably commented upon by Federal inspectors; both as to physical condition and interior organization and arrangement.

#### ARMORIES.

Gratifying progress has been made in the matter of supplying armories at the several posts of the Florida National Guard, under the very wise policy adopted by the Act of the Legislature of 1925, amending Section 42, of the Military Code.

The State has owned Armories at Key West, St. Augustine and Apalachicola for a number of years, although the latter has not been in use for military purposes since our troops were called into Federal service for the World War in 1917. The armory at Key West now furnishes housing for Battery "B" 265th (Sep.) Battalion, C. A. C., a new company is being organized at Apalachicola that, when mustered into service, will be designated as Company "E," 106th Engineers, replacing the company formerly located at Jasper, but which could not be efficiently maintained at the latter point.

Armories have been provided at all posts of Field Artillery by the co-operative action of County and City authorities. In most of these cities the plants that have been constructed are not expensive, but are substantial, and afford ample facilities for the care and safe-keeping of public property and animals. The plant at Tampa is a very fine one, occupying practically an entire block of city property, and being most complete in all of its appointments. This Tampa Artillery Field has been visited and inspected by the Corps Area Commander and many inspectors of the Regular Army, whose comments upon its condition and appointments are most commendatory.

A number of armories are being supplied either by

the counties or cities at posts throughout the State where infantry, engineer, artillery or special troops are stationed. No new organizations are being accepted in any city where community authorities do not agree to supply suitable armory facilities; but there remain a few cities, where organizations have been maintained for a number of years, that have not, as yet, complied with the Act of 1925, and where the State is still renting unsuitable buildings for temporary housing. The time will soon come when it may be necessary to allocate these organizations to other cities that would like to be represented in the National Guard and are willing to provide suitable housing.

Armories are now supplied by various communities throughout the State as follows: Tampa, Fort Myers, Arcadia, Avon Park, Bartow, Winter Haven, Lakeland, Plant City, Bradenton, Palmetto, Tallahassee, and Jacksonville.

In all of these cities except Tampa and Jacksonville, the property has either been deeded to the Military Department or turned over upon long term leases. Action to this effect has not as yet been taken at Tampa because the plant is not considered completed and each year most liberal contributions to its further improvement have been made by both the County and City. The plant at Tampa, however, is wholly under the control and supervision of the military authorities.

The situation at Jacksonville is not so favorable. The armory at this point was constructed some years ago under a County bond issue, at a cost of approximately \$250,000.00. At the time of the issue of bonds the primary purpose was to supply adequate and appropriate housing for the National Guard organizations at that post. As the city was at that time greatly in need of an auditorium, the building was so planned as to provide auditorium facilities, and the word "auditorium" was coupled with "armory" in the bonds.

The primary and controlling object of the bond issue, however was indicated by the fact that the building was constructed in accordance with plans developed and approved by the State Armory Board, and was actually constructed under the direction and supervision of that body. Upon the completion of the building, it was formerly turned over under lease to the State Military Department by the Board of Commissioners of Duval County then in office.

During the period of the World War, however, when all National Guard organizations were in Federal service, control of the building was taken over by the Board of County Commissioners, who have since declined to place it under the control of the proper military authorities of the post. This condition has resulted in division of responsibility for upkeep, loss of public military property, use of the building by improper and unauthorized persons, and the exclusion of the military during regular periods of training, for the convenience of private individuals and agencies to whom the building and its facilities had been rented by the civil officials of the County.

This has been constantly and continuously complained of by the present Post Commander and his predecessors, but, notwithstanding frequent conferences with the Board of County Commissioners, and the good offices of the Governor directed toward a reasonable and proper adjustment of the matter, the County officials adhere to the viewpoint that this building, while constructed as an armory and obviously intended for military uses, is, instead a county building intended for operation by the County for profit, and the occupation of quarters there by the military is only by tolerance and must be restricted to the time which, within the judgment of minor controlling civilian officials, may be deemed sufficient.

This situation is inconsistent with any proper conception of military rights and responsibility, and is believed



to do violence to the sentiment and purpose of the people of Duval County, who, by their votes in the bond election, desired and intended to provide a building that primarily would be for military uses, but secondarily would contain suitable facilities for the housing of large assemblages, and which, under the control of the proper military officials, would be just as available for public uses as at present.

A proper determination of this matter can be made by the people of Jacksonville; but unless the present Board of Commissioners should change its position, or some solution be found to place the armory under military control, the only course remaining open will be to find other housing for the National Guard units at Jacksonville, or, if finally necessary, to transfer them to communities that are willing to conform to the State armory policy and provide suitable housing under military control.

*Upkeep of Armories:*

Under the appropriation made for the purpose by the Legislation of 1925, it has been found necessary to allot some funds to the posts of Lakeland and Arcadia for the repair and replacement of buildings that had been constructed by these respective communities and turned over to the State Military Department. Replacements at Lakeland were necessitated by a fire that consumed one of the buildings of the artillery plant at that point, and, at Arcadia, it was necessary to replace one building and make some repairs to others as the result of damage done by the hurricane of September 18, 1926.

*Caretakers:*

At all field artillery posts provision is made by the Federal Government for the employment of caretakers for animals and material. These caretakers are also used as watchmen and for general work in connection with the upkeep of the plant. Provision is not made by the Federal Government, however, for caretakers for infantry, engi-

neers, coast artillery and other types of units, although these organizations have much equipment and responsibility for its care necessarily devolves upon commanding officers. It is believed that in this State, where armories are built by communities and made available for use by organizations not supplied with caretakers at the Federal expense, some provision should be made for the employment by the State of one or more caretakers.

The Federal caretakers' salary is at the rate of \$75.00 per man, per month. This allowance for caretakers at one and two unit armories, with graded increases at the rate of \$25.00 per additional unit, and with a maximum of \$150.00 per month, has been suggested, as a basis for computing the cost of this necessary service.

#### *Additional Armories:*

At this time a new armory, which has been provided for by county bond issue, is in course of construction at Miami. There has also been a municipal bond issue to construct an armory at West Palm Beach, and the funds are in hand. Plans for this armory are now being considered. Other armories being planned for are at Haines City, Starke and Lake City. Substantial infantry armories are badly needed at Orlando and Sanford, and it is trusted that necessary interest in this important matter can be aroused in these communities, since they both have more than one National Guard unit.

#### STATE CAMP GROUNDS.

The plan to ask the Congress of the United States to transfer the Federally owned reservation at "Black Point" to the State of Florida, reference to which was made in the last report of this department, was not proceeded with, in view of the modification of the proposals of the War Department with reference to previous requirement that the State should undertake to keep up and maintain certain

temporary wooden structures that had been erected for war uses in 1917.

The Secretary of War having appointed a board of officers to visit all National Guard camps in each State, and to submit a program of reasonable development that might be undertaken by the Federal Government to provide suitable facilities for the training of the National Guard, this board, in due course, visited Camp Johnston, (the State Camp Grounds), and formulated a co-operative program under which the Federal Government and State might jointly undertake the completion of this camp, and the installation of all necessary camp facilities.

The recommendations of this board were subsequently approved by the Secretary of War, and the State thereupon took over the Federal reservation under lease, with the following agreement as to the disposition of the temporary wooden buildings:

(a) Approximately fifty-eight of these buildings to be sold for salvage by the Quartermaster General for the War Department. Some seventy-four to be retained for rehabilitation and permanent use in connection with the camp, and forty-eight to be turned over to the State to be torn down and the materials stored for the joint use of the Government and State in further improvement and development of the camp.

During the past two years very substantial progress has been made toward the completion of the camp. It will be remembered that this reservation was acquired by the State and Federal Government for use as a camp ground and rifle range for the National Guard, between the years 1905 and 1910. The Federal funds allotted for the purchase of land here were specifically appropriated for the promotion of small arms practice in the Florida National Guard, and the land so acquired is that portion



of the reservation upon which the Florida State Rifle Range was located and now stands. This is mentioned as emphasizing the fact that although a portion of this property was purchased from Federal funds, it is not and never has been a War Department reservation, devoted to army uses, and in the same category with other military reservations acquired by the Government for general military uses. This land was purchased for the use of the Florida National Guard, from funds specifically appropriated by Congress, and allotted by the War Department, for that particular purpose.

Prior to the World War, a very considerable sum of money had been spent, both by the Federal Government and the State, for the construction and improvement of the rifle range and camp grounds, within the jointly owned reservation.

The needs of the Government in preparation for the World War required the taking over of the reservation and the acquisition by lease of a very large area of adjacent land, which was used as a Quartermaster's Training Camp. When applied to those uses, most of the facilities previously installed for the National Guard Camp were destroyed; its building razed, roadways abandoned and new ones constructed. In fact, the physical aspects of the old camp were completely changed to meet the temporarily expanded needs of the Government.

Upon the return of the reservation to State control, again for National Guard uses, it became necessary to remove a great many temporary wooden structures, to rearrange roads and practically rebuild the camp to conform to the requirements of National Guard service.

The type of "Camps" decided upon as best for National Guard training is what is known as "temporary camps," which is such a camp (under canvas) as the National Guard might be expected to use if called out at

any time for active duty under ordinary conditions. No effort is being made to build barracks on the reservation, such as the Army uses at its permanent posts; neither was it deemed advisable to provide cantonments, such as were constructed for war time mobilization camps. The plan decided upon by the State Armory Board contemplates that our troops, when called into the field for training, shall go under canvas and conform to field conditions as nearly as possible.

In the interest of economy, however, it has been considered expedient and wise to make use of certain structures already on the reservation, including such buildings as could be adapted for use as mess halls and kitchens, officers mess buildings, hospital, post exchange, etc. Available wooden buildings of temporary character, being moved, rehabilitated and rendered permanent for such uses.

Most gratifying progress has been made in the restoration of the camp and rifle range under this program, liberal co-operation being given by the Federal Government, and, so far, without special appeal for State appropriations in excess of the ordinary appropriations for upkeep and repairs, but using the State caretakers and watchmen to do much of the labor.

As indicating what has been accomplished, the following inventory of specific projects is submitted:

*Completed Improvements:*

- a. \*Large temporary school building, rehabilitated, rendered permanent and equipped as camp hospital.
- b. †Guard house for Infantry regimental camp, on east portion of reservation.
- c. Stone building rehabilitated and fitted for use as pumping station; and gas and oil station.

d. Fire engine house moved to new location, rendered permanent, and also adapted for use as office of Camp Superintendent.

e. Large temporary structure formerly used as recreation building, moved to new location, rendered permanent and fitted up for use as General Camp Exchange.

f. Wharf on St. Johns River repaired and made serviceable.

g. Large temporary building, moved to central location, made permanent and equipped for use as Camp Recreation center.

h. Officers Service Club, repaired and repainted.

i. †Old temporary camp Headquarters building rehabilitated, made permanent and porch built on north side. Adapted for use as officers' mess and regimental headquarters for east Infantry camp.

j. †Five mess halls and kitchens in west camp, rebuilt and made permanent.

k. †Three enlisted men's latrines, west camp, rebuilt and made permanent.

l. "Squaw Hut," or Hostess House, repaired and re-roofed to preserve it until funds are available for complete rehabilitation.

m. †Partially built brick structure near rifle range, completed and adapted for range store house and magazine.

n. Long temporary shed, repaired, roofed, painted and rendered permanent as motorcycle garage and repair shop.

o. Long, temporary shed, repaired, roofed, painted and rendered permanent as motor transport garage and repair shop.

p. Two large store houses on Government owned section of reservation, re-roofed to preserve them until funds are available for rehabilitating them and rendering them permanent.

q. Three temporary garage sheds, roofed and rendered permanent for storage of tent floors.

r. Small building near firing line on rifle range, roofed, painted and rendered permanent, for use as competitors mess building.

s. Quartermaster's warehouse repair and repainted.

t. Barn and stable, repaired and repainted.

u. †Forty-eight temporary wooden buildings taken down and materials salvaged for future use.

(NOTES: \*The hospital building was rehabilitated by the use of Federal Funds, but interior alterations and equipment accomplished by use of State funds.

(†The cost of these several projects was defrayed from Federal funds, allotted for the purpose.)

#### *Other Camp Projects:*

The following additional projects are included in the program for the rehabilitation of the camp:

To be provided for under schedule of approved projects, from Federal funds to be allotted:

a. Rehabilitation of fourteen additional kitchens and mess buildings for enlisted men.

b. Rehabilitation of two large warehouses (roofed by State for preservation).

c. Rehabilitation of seven additional latrines for enlisted men.

d. Rehabilitation of four officers' latrines.

e. Additional sewer connections and drain for east Infantry camp.

f. Construction of permanent fence along west line of reservation and of Government owned land.

There are a few additional projects for which State funds should be provided by special appropriations, including:

a. Three cottages for caretakers.

b. Construction of a swimming pool.

c. The building of certain badly needed roads.

In discussing these three projects it may be stated:

(1) The proper care and supervision of so large a body of land as is embraced in the reservation makes it advisable that the watchmen and caretakers should be housed on sites that will keep the entire reservation constantly under supervision. So far, temporary shacks have been used as housing, but modest cottages for the caretakers can be constructed at small expense, and with great advantage in protecting the reservation and the public property kept there. (2) Swimming in the St. Johns River is not permitted because of necessary health precautions. There is a depression which seems naturally designed for use as a swimming pool, and a fully adequate supply of artesian water is available. No camp facility could be added that would promise greater returns in comfort and pleasure for the men, and consequent increase in morale. (3) Under War Department regulations, no Federal funds can be made available for the construction of roads. The main highway leading from St. Johns Avenue directly to the main entrance of the reservation has been roughly graded, and right of way provided, about seven-twelfths of a mile of roadway is required to complete this project. A narrow, but well surfaced, roadway is badly needed to serve both regimental camps, not exceeding two miles in



all. Inasmuch as the maintenance of this camp is a State responsibility, it may be found that this very necessary but small amount of road building could be done, as a State project, by the State Road Department. This is recommended.

#### EX-SERVICE MEN'S BUREAU.

Under the Act of the Legislature of 1925, providing for the appointment of a State Service Officer (Chapter 10184, Laws of Florida), the appointment of A. G. Withee to that position was made by the Governor on March 4, 1926.

The State Service Officer maintains his office in the U. S. Veteran's Bureau, at Jacksonville, Florida. He is required to submit to this office a monthly report of his activities, and copies of these reports are submitted herewith, as Appendix D.

#### RESTORATION OF MILITARY RECORDS.

The small appropriation made by the Legislature of 1925 to cover the cost of making photostatic copies of rolls on file in the War Department, showing the service performed by Florida soldiers in the Indian, Civil and Spanish American Wars, has made it possible to re-establish in the files of this office practically all rolls in the custody of the Adjutant General of the Army relating to the service of Florida soldiers in the Indian, Mexican and Spanish American Wars. The work of photographing the Civil War rolls is still in progress.

The copies of rolls secured have been systematically arranged, bound, and placed in the vault at the State Arsenal where they are available for reference.

The purpose and hope of the Department is, of course, that, ultimately, Florida will be able to do what nearly all other states have done in the preservation of similar

records; namely to arrange the names of all officers and soldiers alphabetically, with brief indication of the service they performed, organization to which they belonged, etc., and print this information in book form.

This plan must include, of course, the names of those who served in the World War. As indicating the scope of this undertaking, it may be stated that the Adjutant General of the Army has already turned over to us some 46,000 cards bearing the individual records of individual officers and soldiers in the World War.

As the first step in handling the World War records, it seemed desirable to establish a duplicate set of records that could be arranged by counties, as this information is frequently called for. To do this the spare time of our stenographic force has been applied, but this particular task is not yet completed.

It seems very clear that if this highly important work is to be done efficiently and completed within reasonable time, provision must be made for employment of competent clerical help for this and no other office work. It is hoped that this can be provided for.

#### NATIONAL GUARD ASSOCIATION OF U. S.

The 1925 convention of the National Guard Association of the United States was held at St. Augustine. Headquarters of the Association were established at the Hotel Ponce De Leon, and the sessions of the convention were held in the auditorium of the State Arsenal. Delegations from nearly all states were in attendance, and much important business was transacted in the interest of the National Guard of the Country. The hospitality and generosity of the people of St. Augustine made it possible to arrange a very elaborate program of entertainment which was much enjoyed by the visiting delegates.

The Florida National Guard was represented at this

meeting by Major General Albert H. Blanding, 31st Division; the Adjutant General of Florida, Colonel Vivian B. Collins, 124th Infantry; Colonel Sumter L. Lowry, Jr., 116th Field Artillery and Major Mayre M. Woodward, 265th (Sep.) Battalion, Coast Artillery Corps. In the election of officers for the ensuing year, Brigadier General J. Clifford R. Foster, the Adjutant General of Florida, was elected President of the Association.

The 1926 convention of the Association was held at Louisville, Kentucky, in October. The delegation from Florida consisted of General Foster, the Adjutant General; Colonel Collins, Colonel Lowry, and Lieutenant Colonel J. H. Spengler, Quartermaster, 31st Division, who represented the Division Commander.

The time and place for holding the next convention was decided upon and the Association will meet at St. Paul, Minn., in September, 1927.

#### ASSOCIATION OF MILITARY SURGEONS OF U. S.

The annual convention of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States was held in 1925, at New York, and the Medical Corps of the Florida National Guard was represented at this meeting by Major Ralph E. Stevens, M. C., 124th Infantry. The 1926 meeting was held at Philadelphia, and Florida was represented by two delegates, Major Guy A. Klock, State Surgeon, and Major Ralph E. Stevens.

#### LEGISLATION.

Since the last report of this Department some very important amendments of the State Military Code were effected by Act of the Legislature of 1925.

There are two recommendations that were made in the last report that were not carried out and which it seems proper to renew, namely:

(a) That the allowances to organizations for upkeep of equipment be increased.

(b) That appropriation be made to provide for holding a three day school for officers. No Federal funds are available for this purpose, and an annual conference and school of administration for officers is a highly important and effective feature of the training of the Guard.

There are several other amendments of the Military Code that should be made to improve the system of military administration now employed; including—

*Eligibility Lists for Promotion:*

Provision for the establishment of eligibility lists for promotion. The efficiency of the National Guard depends to a very large degree upon competent and well trained leadership. Officers now enter the service in junior grades, chiefly by selection of the personnel of the units in which they are first appointed. It is true that the War Department National Guard Regulations prescribe examinations to test the capacity and fitness of those so selected. It cannot be expected, however, that for initial appointments, men can be found who have military training. The best that can be done in an examination for preliminary appointment is to determine whether or not the candidate is reasonably well educated and has the capacity to acquire information.

The initial examinations for junior officers are, therefore, more or less profunctory, as tests of military training. The Regulations recognize the principle of seniority in all promotions and, under this process, unless tightened up by the plan herein suggested, officers who accept commissions may hold them indefinitely by waiving promotion, or may even obtain promotion to higher grades without the mental effort required in study and actual prep-

aration. As the result, it is conceivable that in time the standards of the service would suffer by the elevation to higher grades of office of men who have long service to their credit; but who are not keeping up with the progress of military training.

To meet this condition it is recommended that, either by law or regulations, provision be made for the creation of eligibility for promotion lists in each grade and branch, and that it be required of officers that they shall not serve longer than two years in any one grade without taking and successfully passing examination for promotions to the next higher grade. If this were put in effect by law, it might be prescribed that an officer failing in examination for promotion would be allowed six months for preparation for another examination, and, failing in that, would be subject to the same action as would be taken were he to have failed in examination before an efficiency board. If made effective by regulations instead of by law, the second examination could be provided for, but, if not passed, the officer would then have to be ordered before an efficiency board for final action.

It is believed that the procedure suggested would ultimately result in great benefit to the service.

#### *Courts-Martial:*

The provisions of the Military Code dealing with the conduct of courts-martial should be amended so as to authorize the assessment of costs against persons convicted and fined, and provide that in default of payment of such costs as well as fines, imprisonment should follow at the rate of one day for each dollar and fraction thereof, such fine and costs. Some further amendment of the provisions of the Code dealing with courts-martial may be required to establish the responsibility of counties for supporting the proceedings of such courts, by furnishing the necessary means for executing their mandates; with par-



ticular references to sentences involving imprisonment. Unless this is done, the effectiveness of military courts, and this very necessary means of enforcing discipline, is nullified.

*Recognition of Distinguished War Services:*

In any great emergency the people generally, and all agencies of Government, are keen to give recognition to the men in uniform, who, as soldiers, are being called upon to make great sacrifices for their country or state. It may be even said that during the time that the emergency exists this tendency is manifested to the point of hysteria, sometimes much to the embarrassment of the recipients of such attention.

When the emergency is passed, however, people are prone to forget, and in the enjoyment of peace and tranquility, give little concern to the measure of service or sacrifice that was made for them during the turbulent period that is passed.

The State of Florida has been particularly remiss in the matter of giving suitable recognition to her soldiers whose glorious deeds history impressively records.

Most of the great battle fields of the War between the States have been acquired by the Federal Government and constituted as National Parks. Nearly all States on both sides of that great conflict have provided and erected in these parks suitable memorials to their men who fought there. Florida should take this action also.

At this time, the Commissioners in charge of the Vicksburg National Park are urging that the State of Florida provide for an appropriate memorial upon the site occupied by Florida troops during the siege of Vicksburg.

Florida had a distinguished part in the operations around Vicksburg. She was represented by three regiments of infantry, making up Stovall's Brigade of Breck-

enridge's Division of Johnston's Army, namely: the 1st and 3rd Infantry under Colonel W. S. Dilworth and the 4th Infantry under Lieutenant Colonel Edward Badger.

A Florida soldier who performed conspicuous service at Vicksburg, was Major General Martin L. Smith, who, as Chief of Engineers of the Confederate Army, planned and constructed the defenses at Vicksburg, where he resisted the naval attacks in 1862. He was Chief-in-Command in that year and also repulsed the attack of General Sherman. During the campaign of May, 1863, and the siege of Vicksburg, he commanded, with great distinction, a division composed of the brigades of Sharp, Baldwin, and Vaughan. It would appear that, more than any other Confederate General, he was identified with the defense of this famous stronghold on the Mississippi River.

It is recommended that appropriation be made for a suitable Florida memorial in the Vicksburg National Park.

There is not only the recognition that is due Florida soldiers who for most part have passed on, but the State could do itself great credit by extending appropriate recognition of the military achievements of her soldiers in the World War.

More than forty-six thousand Floridians were enrolled from this State for the World War. The Legislature has already considered and decided adversely upon the plan of financial recognition of all World War soldiers which was adopted in a number of States. It should be said in this connection, however, that the determining factor in this matter was the recommendations of the veterans themselves.

One thing which can and should be done, however, is to give some appropriate and special recognition to those officers and soldiers of this State whose service was so conspicuous as to merit special recognition by the Federal

Government, and to earn for them marks of distinction by many foreign governments.

At the top of this list might be written the name of Major General Charles P. Summerall, one of the great American Generals of the big world conflict. Now the senior general officer of our national military forces and Chief of Staff of the Army.

General Summerall is a native born Floridian, and it should not be said that his own State failed to recognize his distinguished services to the nation. There are other Florida officers of lesser rank, but with distinguished records for bravery in action and who rendered conspicuous service, who, also are certainly deserving of special recognition by their State.

It is trusted that the Legislature will give this matter consideration. A flower to the living is worth more than a wreath bestowed upon the dead.

#### CONCLUSION.

In conclusion it is gratifying to be able to report that the strength and efficiency of the Florida Guard has shown marked improvement during the period covered by this report.

The transfer of the company of Engineers from Jasper to Apalachicola and the formation of an additional company for the same branch of the service at Haines City, which are in progress, will leave only one unit to be mustered in to complete the organization of all troops now allocated to Florida for immediate formation. The one remaining unit required is a battery of Coast Artillery to complete the 265th Coast Artillery Battalion (H. D.). Some effort to supply this battery is being made at Pensacola, St. Petersburg, Fort Lauderdale and Miami. It can only appropriately be organized at a coast city; but it is

trusted, and believed, that this one remaining vacancy will soon be filled.

The fine co-operation given by all officers in the service is much appreciated by the officer submitting this report, as is the confidence and splendid support given him by Your Excellency in carrying on the affairs of the Military Department.

Respectfully submitted,

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,

*Brigadier General A. G. D., F. N. G.  
The Adjutant General,  
Florida.*

## APPENDIX A

ACTIVE DUTY IN AID OF CIVIL AUTHORITIES AT WEST PALM

BEACH:

## HEADQUARTERS COMPANY "C"

124th Infantry F. N. G.

West Palm Beach, Fla.

Subject: *Report of duty performed March 18, 1925.*

To: *The Adjutant General, State of Florida, St. Augustine, Fla.*

1. On the afternoon of March 18th the Breakers Hotel, one of the largest hotels in Palm Beach caught fire. The fire could not be controlled and the aid of several cities along the East Coast was received. The fire jumped to another large hotel and was held to that building. I saw that people were carrying away valuable property such as jewelry, clothing, etc., by the wholesale, as these hotels which were burned were tourist hotels, and there was much valuable property.

2. I got in touch with the Town Manager of Palm Beach and the City Manager of West Palm Beach, and other officials and they requested that I call out the National Guard of this community to help them guard the property that was taken from the fire. The Police Department and the Sheriff organization was not large enough to take care of the situation. I tried to get in touch with the sheriff, but could not locate him, and I took it on myself to call out the Guard for guard duty.

3. It was rumored that a Post Office was robbed, and knowing of the possibilities that they might be robbed



inasmuch as all the police officials were needed at the fire I placed armed guards at the post offices, and also armed guards at the bridges to search the cars to see whether they had clothing, etc., that did not belong to them. I placed a guard at both fires to help keep the crowds back, and guard the personal property as it was piled up. I was able to call off the guards after conditions got back to normal about 4:00 o'clock in the morning. By posting guards at these places the police departments were able to take on their usual patrol duty.

4. I know I did not follow the procedure prescribed by the regulations, but conditions were such that following regulations would have resulted in the loss of hundreds of thousands dollars worth of property, as they were stealing right and left.

5. Calling out the Guard has been helpful to us as an organization as we have seen the necessity of a riot alarm. The alarm we used was a steam whistle, used by the fire department, but the fire department bought a large electrical siren and the light company took down the steam whistle and when I went to have the call blown they had only a small whistle which could be heard only a few blocks. I am taking steps to have a new whistle put in place so that in case of any other trouble I will be able to call my men. We lost much time in getting our men together as most of them were helping the firemen in fighting the fire. I was well pleased with the results obtained, and the members of the company did very good work.

6. I am enclosing copies of letters from the Town Manager of Palm Beach and the City Manager of West Palm Beach, regarding the urgent need of the Guards. I have this date received special order No. 50 confirming my action.

W. H. VONBEHREN,  
*Capt. 124th Inf. FNG.*

TOWN OF PALM BEACH

Palm Beach, Florida.

March, 21, 1925.

*Captain W. H. vonBehren,  
National Guard,  
West Palm Beach, Florida.*

Dear Captain vonBehren:

I want to on behalf of the Town of Palm Beach thank you for the very great help you gave us in supplying guards to the fire sections of the town and the guarding of personal property. This work you did in the emergency was very helpful. The promptness in which you placed your men at the points desired was great.

I understand your Sueprior Officer has questioned your authority in calling your men out. I feel sure when he learns that the area affected was very large and that there was so much valuable personal property at risk that he will approve your action. The emergency was so great and urgent no time could be lost in getting on the job.

Yours truly,

L. TREVETTE LOCKWOOD,

*Town Manager.*

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CITY OF WEST PALM BEACH

West Palm Beach, Florida.

March 20, 1925.

*Captain vonBehren,  
West Palm Beach, Florida.*

Dear Captain vonBehren:

We wish to offer you our deepest thanks and apprecia-

tion for the very efficient manner in which your men aided in fighting the fire and guarding the property in our neighboring city, at Palm Beach. Without your able assistance there would have, undoubtedly, been hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of personal property stolen in that community, besides the possibility of numerous accidents, and other violences due to the darkness which prevailed on the streets, because of the lack of street lights.

Will you kindly convey to your State officers our thanks for this wonderful service?

Very sincerely yours,

C. A. BINGHAM,

*City Manager.*

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*At La Belle:*

POST, FLORIDA NATIONAL GUARD,

Arcadia, Florida.

May 22, 1926.

Subject: *Report of duty performed at LaBelle, Fla.*

To: *The Adjutant General.*

In compliance with telephone instructions received on or about 12:15 A. M., May 13, 1926, Battery "F" was assembled at the Armory at Arcadia, Florida, pending receipt of instructions for riot duty at LaBelle, Fla. Instructions were received on or about 1:30 A. M., from the office of the Adjutant General to proceed to LaBelle and report to the Mayor of LaBelle and the Sheriff of Hendry County, Fla. Battery "F" with its full complement of officers and approximately forty (40) enlisted men, with the undersigned left Arcadia at 4:00 A. M., in automobiles and arrived at LaBelle about 6 A. M., where we were met by the

Sheriff and proceeded to the city square opposite the court house. Position was organized by mounting two machine guns and distributing the men in position about the park. Immediately after arrival in the city we got in touch with the Mayor, Mr. Magill, then the County Judge and Prosecuting Attorney were interviewed and the situation talked over, with a fairly large number of the more substantial and prominent citizens of the city, including Representative of the State Legislature, Honorable Mr. Doty.

The situation as we found it was that the people were apparently very much intimidated by the mob which formed and they still had the people very much afraid that a repetition might occur, as numerous threats had been made that if any action was taken by the Court toward prosecuting the offenders they might expect some reprisals taken against them. The population of the city seemed to be very much relieved at the presence of the troops, and the County Judge and Prosecuting Attorney told me they felt that with the presence of the troops they would be able to secure testimony from witnesses, who, the day before we arrived would not give any testimony whatsoever. The reason they gave for not doing so was that they were afraid. This officer, or one other officer of the Battery sat in the court room while the proceedings were going on. This was based upon the request of the County Judge and Prosecuting Attorney, and also the jury. This seemed to reassure them and also the witnesses testifying, as on this date the jury found four parties guilty and ordered them arrested. The sheriff stated that he was unable to deputize people, as those in whom he had confidence would not agree to serve. He requested that we furnish him soldiers to assist him in making the arrests. At this point it may be well to state that the soldiers took no part in any of the business of the county, except what was based upon request. The only part taken was to assist the sheriff in carrying out his duty in making

arrests and holding prisoners, as they had no jail there, and delivering the prisoners to the jail designated by the Judge. No resistance was made in any manner to the soldiers and apparently everything was very quiet all the time we were there, although there was a tense feeling that something might happen all the time, especially as long as the court was in session and arrests pending. Seventeen (17) arrests were ordered by the Judge, which were made and these prisoners delivered—ten of them to the jail in Arcadia and seven to the jail at Fort Myers.

On Saturday afternoon half of the troops were relieved, with two of the officers. The remaining troops were relieved on Tuesday, May 18, and reported back to their station at Arcadia, Fla.

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The County Judge and Prosecuting Attorney showed the utmost zeal and endeavor, together with the coroner's jury, to go into the facts and, in my opinion, made a thorough and impartial investigation.

These two gentlemen are to be commended for their zeal in carrying on their investigation.

RUPERT SMITH,

STANHOPE C. SMITH,

*Capt. F. A. N. G., FLA.,  
& Adjutant, 56th F. A. Brig.  
Comdg. Post.*

*Capt. 116th F. A.,  
Comdg. Battery F.*

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*In Storm Area:*

HEADQUARTERS, FLORIDA NATIONAL GUARD

Miami, Florida

September 29, 1926.

Subject: *Report on duty performed by National*



*Guard on East Coast, following storm of September 18th.*

*To: The Adjutant General of Florida.*

1. Complying with verbal orders of the Governor of Florida, I left Plant City, Monday morning, September 20th, accompanied by Captain G. H. Bates, Adjutant 124th Infantry, for Miami, arriving in Miami at 4 P. M., and assumed command of the National Guard forces on duty in Dade County and Broward County relieving Major Robert N. Ward, 124th Infantry.

At a conference with the sheriff and mayor of Miami, the civil authorities were advised that these troops were here only to aid them, and an understanding reached as to their disposition. On Tuesday morning a similar conference was held at Fort Lauderdale with the authorities of Broward County and Major Y. O. Brown placed in command of the military forces, in that County with headquarters in Hollywood.

2. Governor Martin arrived on the 21st, and a meeting of the civil authorities and relief committees was attended.

3. *Federal Aid:* (a) Lieutenant Commander, Leonard N. Lindsey, U. S. N., Representing the Seventh Naval District, arrived on the 25th, and assumed control of all Naval, Naval Reserve and Marine activities. Before the arrival of this officer, Chief Boatswain Thomas James, U. S. N., commandant of the U. S. S. Bagadouce had reported.

(b) Lieutenant Commander, H. G. Hamlet, Commander of the U. S. Coast Guard forces arrived on the 24th.

(c) Captain E. T. Loyd, U. S. Marine Corps, reported on the 20th with a detachment of forty-six marines, from

Marine Barracks, Key West.

(d) Lieutenant Colonel Percy Jones, U. S. A., of the Fourth Corps was stationed at Fort Lauderdale, and performed valuable services in the organization of relief and sanitation measures.

(e) Lieutenant Colonel Mark Brooke, U. S. Engineer, reported on the 21st.

(f) First Lieutenant Clayton Bissell, A. C. U. S. Army, reported from Langley Field, Va., and rendered valuable assistance to the military forces.

(g) The volunteer services of the following reserve officers were accepted:

Major C. H. Hale, F. A. Reserve.

Major R. P. Owens, Cav., Reserve.

Captain Wm. P. Finlay, A. C. Reserve.

Second Lieutenant J. W. Rowe, Eng. Reserve.

4. *Billeting:* W. M. Camp, representing the Pullman Company, very kindly offered the use of four pullman cars, gratuitously, for billeting the troops in Miami. At other stations, public buildings were used with the consent of the civil authorities.

5. *Messing:* Rations were brought in by organizations arriving from outside of the storm area. However, the local organizations were unable to secure necessary supplies and these headquarters are indebted to the Commander of the Seventh Naval District, Key West, for the ample supply of food delivered by Chief Boatswain Thomas James, U. S. N.

6. *Services:* These forces performed guard duty under the direction of the civil authorities sent out searching parties into isolated districts and delivered food. An aerial reconnoissance was made by Colonel Wilson over the desolate regions lying between the city and the Everglades.

7. Some disorder was caused by members of the Naval Reserve in the colored sections of the city. Two were arrested by our forces, and turned over to the Sheriff.

8. Charles F. Weiss, Service Company, 124th Infantry, was slightly wounded on September 24th, in the performance of his duties. This matter will be covered by special report.

9. *Withdrawals:* On the 23rd, with the consent of the mayor of Miami Beach, troops were withdrawn from that city.

On the 24th a conference with the civil authorities at Hollywood, relieved troops from their city.

On the 27th, 118 men were relieved from duty in the City of Miami and returned to their home station.

10. On the 27th, Major Y. O. Brown relieved and Major Ayers placed in command in Broward County.

11. After a conference with the proper civil authorities, the remaining forces were relieved at 6:00 P. M., September 29th.

12. Consolidated morning report attached as a part of this report.

V. B. COLLINS,

*Colonel, 124th Infantry, F. N. G.*

*Commanding.*

(1 enclosure)

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MEDICAL DETACHMENT,

124th Infantry,

Miami, Florida, September 29th, 1926.

To: *Commanding Officer, 124th Infantry.*

Subject: *Activities Medical Detachment in Storm Area.*

1. Orders to move Medical Detachment and Company "D," 124th Infantry, were received by telephone from Colonel Spengler at 2:45 P. M., September 19th, 1926, the units were assembled with all possible haste, with full equipment and left Sanford Armory at 6:15 P. M. in busses for Miami. The Medical unit consisted of 2 officers and 15 enlisted men.

A stop was made at Cocoa for supper and regular stops made every two hours to allow the men to relieve themselves and we arrived at Miami, 6:15 A. M., September 20th. The trip was uneventful.

2. Upon arrival Miami I reported to Major Ward, who was then in command and waited until 12 Noon for orders, orders were received at 12 Noon and the Detachment departed for Hollywood at 12:30 P. M., arrived Hollywood and reported to Captain Stout. Captain McKenzie arrived with the Jacksonville units about noon and Major Hardy, Medical Detachment, 116th Field Artillery arrived with his detachment about the same time.

3. On arrival at Hollywood we tried to co-operate with the civil physicians and civil authorities in every way. I was put in charge of the Great Southern Hotel which was being used as a hospital and Captain Park was put in charge of the Parkview Hotel which was also being used as a temporary hospital, the enlisted men were used as orderlies in these hospitals. While acting in this capacity we inspected the hospitals and supervised the nurses and doctors working there, giving aid in every way we could. We issued orders for supplies which were used in the hospitals and which were furnished by the civil authorities. Guards were stationed in the hospitals for protection of supplies and patients. With Dr. Hartley and city physicians of Hollywood, arrangements were made

to evacuate by Hollywood busses approximately one hundred and fifty men, women and children from a small settlement called Davie, to Boca Raton. Later on these people were removed from Boca Raton to Palm Beach. On Monday night there was a small fire in the back of Parkview Hotel which was reported by the guard on duty and fire was extinguished by Captain Park and enlisted men of the detachment before arrival of fire engine.

4. On Tuesday it was decided to send all patients in hospitals to places further north where better facilities for their care were available. A train was made up consisting of four pullman cars, two baggage cars and two day coaches. Captain Park was put in charge of this train, one doctor, one nurse and an enlisted man were placed in each car, a list was made up of every patient on train with name, address and name and address of nearest relative and where each patient was put off train. The most serious cases (stretcher cases), were put in the baggage cars, on cots, this train left Hollywood at 6:05 P. M. Tuesday night. Fifty-nine patients were left at West Palm Beach, twenty-seven left at Fort Pierce, seventeen were given refugee slips and were sent to their homes, fourteen of these went to Collinsville, Alabama, and three to Baltimore, Maryland. At fort Pierce two pullmans were set off and doctors, nurses and medical detachment men were transferred to these and returned to Hollywood on next train going south.

5. At Hollywood a station was set up to administer typhoid inoculation, this station was in charge of Captain Park with one civilian doctor and four nurses, during Wednesday and Thursday over 700 persons were inoculated against typhoid. Every precaution was taken at Hollywood for the prevention of disease, crude oil was put on all water gutters, and in all drain traps, lime was used freely everywhere.

6. Colonel Jones, Medical Corps, U. S. Army, Na-



tional Guard Instructor for the 4th Corps Area, was stationed at Fort Lauderdale where he took complete charge of all sanitation, and his work there was lauded very highly.

7. On Friday, September 24th, orders were received to proceed to Miami, the Detachment left Hollywood at 8:10 P. M., and arrived at 9:00 P. M. Upon arrival a first aid station was set up at Military Headquarters to care for the men on duty in that section, this aid was continued, until all troops were disbanded, 6 P. M., Wednesday, September 29th.

8. Captain Park, and 9 enlisted men were relieved from duty and returned to their home station on September 28th, two men were detailed as orderlies in the hospital at Fort Lauderdale and remained there to return to their home station with Co. "K," Orlando.

9. Numerous visits throughout the area, to Hollywood and Ft. Lauderdale were made to see if the Medical Units could be of any assistance.

10. No disease of a serious nature developed among any of the troops.

11. One injury was recorded, Sgt. Weiss, Service Co. 124th Infantry, St. Augustine, was shot through flesh of right thigh and he was given attention at the Jackson Memorial Hospital, Miami, and will be able to return to his home station on or about October 7th.

12. I want to commend Capt. Park and all the men of the Medical Detachment for their fine efficient work. At one time men worked practically 48 hours without sleep.

13. More co-operation and efficiency was found at

Hollywood than at any other part of the area.

RALPH E. STEVENS,

*Major, Med. Corps, 124th Inf., FNG.*

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HEADQUARTERS 116TH FIELD ARTILLERY,

Florida National Guard,

Office of the Regimental Commander.

Tampa, Florida, September 30, 1926.

Subject: *Report of tour of duty at Moore Haven, Florida, and vicinity.*

To: *The Adjutant General, State of Florida, St. Augustine, Florida.*

1. Pursuant to telegraphic instructions from the Adjutant General of the State of Florida, dated September 21st, 1926, the Commanding Officer of the 116th Field Artillery, accompanied by the following members of his staff:

Lieut. Colonel H. W. Hesterly, 116th F. A.

Captain Jerome Waterman, 116th F. A.

Captain George E. Grace, 116th F. A.

Captain Hood C. Hampton, 116th F. A. (Attached),

proceeded to Moore Haven, Florida, to assist in enforcing the law under civil authorities, guarding property, and co-ordinating the relief work in that area. Under authority contained in the same telegram the Headquarters Battery, 116th F. A., Captain E. M. Jenkins, Commanding, the Service Battery, 116th Field Artillery, Captain J. Donald McCalla, Commanding, were called into active State service and ordered to report to the stricken area. Battery F, 116th Field Artillery had been called into serv-

ice by the Adjutant General the previous day and was already on the ground.

2. Upon arrival in Sebring a survey of the situation in that city was made. It appeared at this time that there was a great duplication of effort by various committees with no directing authority in charge. Centralization of authority was imperative, I called together the various committees doing work in that city and appointed the Red Cross Emergency Disaster Relief Committee as official organization to handle all relief work in that city. I advised all other organizations to that effect. With the proper organization of this committee confusion and disorder among relief workers was quickly eliminated. The Service Battery 116th Field Artillery, reported to me in Sebring and were instructed by me to proceed to Palmdale where I proposed to establish my base. I then proceeded by car from Sebring to Moore Haven leaving my Adjutant to accompany the Service Battery to Palmdale to establish Headquarters. The Headquarters Battery 116th F. A., reported at Main Crossing early the morning of September 22nd and were immediately set to work establishing communications. Communication with Moore Haven was established from Ortona, Fla., early the same day. My headquarters were moved from Palmdale to Ortona at 4:30 P. M., September 22nd.

3. The result of my first visit into Moore Haven, made early the morning of September 22nd, showed that conditions had not been exaggerated. The entire town was flooded and the only road into the city was three feet under water for approximately two miles from the city. At this time it was reported to me that one hundred and ten bodies had actually been recovered. This report was later found to be in error. It appeared to me that the paramount need at this time was to get the people out of the city of Moore Haven and to build temporary bridges and make improvements to the washed out roadway in

order that supplies, etc., might have ready access to the city. I consulted with officials of the State Board of Health who assured me that the town was not fit for human habitation and that the danger of contagious disease was very great. After conference with the sheriff of Glades County and officials of the State Board of Health it was decided that for the best interest of all concerned and for the safety of the health and well being of the people it was necessary that the city of Moore Haven be evacuated by all inhabitants. The representatives of the State Board of Health accordingly instructed the sheriff of Glades County to direct me to put this evacuation order into effect immediately. I therefore issued the necessary orders to have these instructions put into effect by noon, Friday, September 24th. Transportation by boat to the railroad and from there by rail to Sebring was furnished all refugees and the city was evacuated by the required time.

4. The work of recovering bodies was carried on daily by men from our organization, assisted by the Red Cross, the American Legion and other volunteers. Too much praise cannot be given these tireless workers for the conscientious performance of this disagreeable but necessary task. As soon as the city had been evacuated by the civilian population the road thereto was closed to all traffic and the work of rebuilding same was pushed forward with all energy. Two carloads of heavy lumber and timbers had been received through the Relief Committee and the members of the 116th Field Artillery were immediately put to work at this task under the direction of Lieut. Col. H. W. Hesterly, 116th Field Artillery. This work was completed on September 27th.

5. A meeting was called at my request, of all residents of Moore Haven and Glades County who had remained in the vicinity, at 7:00 P. M., September 26th. This meeting was attended by some thirty people, the majority of whom were officials of the city and county.

The State Board of Health officials had agreed to permit twenty-five persons to enter Moore Haven daily for the purpose of salvaging such personal property as might be possible. After a thorough discussion, this plan was agreed to by those present at the meeting and it was further agreed that all who could so arrange would proceed to Sebring, there to confer with refugee citizens of Glades County to get their approval of the plan. On the morning of the 27th of September this delegation took train to Sebring and the meeting was held where it was decided to place the responsibility for the selection of those to enter Moore Haven and the order in which they might enter, in the hands of local committee of citizens of that city. It was also agreed that, in conformity with the ruling of the State Board of Health, all persons entering Moore Haven must first submit to inoculation against typhoid fever, those entering the city must be checked in at 7:00 A. M., on a pass issued by the Commanding Officer of troops and that they must leave the city by 7:00 P. M., of the same day. That the local sheriff would be stationed at Main Crossing to pass on those entering and that the marshal of the city of Moore Haven would be stationed in the city to check the operations of those permitted to enter. The first twenty-five persons entered Moore Haven at 7:00 A. M., September 28th, 1926.

6. Believing that the situation was well in hand the Regimental Commander turned over the command of troops to Captain Elmer M. Jenkins, 116th Field Artillery, leaving at his disposal thirty men of his own organization, twenty-three men of Headquarters Battery and Combat Train, 2nd Battalion, 116th F. A., under command of 1st Lieutenant T. C. Banks, Chaplain E. A. Albritton, 116th F. A., and two enlisted men of the Medical Department Detachment, 116th F. A. These last two men were directed to report to Dr. W. A. Harrison, U. S. P. H. S., who by agreement was to remain in charge of medical and



sanitation work. Captain J. D. McCalla, Supply Officer, 116th Field Artillery, was ordered to remain for two or three days until he could check up and turn in all property not now needed to the Red Cross Emergency Disaster Relief Committee in Sebring. The Commanding Officer, his staff, the service Battery, 116th Field Artillery, the Medical Department Detachment, 116th Field Artillery proceeded to their homes at 11:00 A. M., September 28th, 1926. Battery "F," 116th F. A., Captain Rupert Smith, 56th F. A. Brigade, attached, was relieved at 6:30 P. M., the previous evening and proceeded to their home station by truck.

7. It is believed only fitting to mention the co-operation and generous support received from the following organizations:

The Central Relief Committee, Tampa, Fla.

The Red Cross Emergency Disaster Relief Committee, Sebring, Fla.

The Atlantic Coast Line Railway.

The American Legion.

The Relief Committee, Fort Myers, Florida.

8. The following is a statement showing the number of bodies recovered and place of burial at the time I closed my headquarters. These figures are as nearly accurate as it was possible to make them:

Identified dead .....	67
Unidentified dead .....	19
	—
Total .....	86
Buried in Sebring .....	26
Buried in Citrus Center .....	59
Buried in Ben Bow .....	1
	—
Total .....	86

9. On account of the great confusion which prevailed before the troops reached Moore Haven it is believed that a great many bodies were taken out of Moore Haven and not accounted for in proper manner. Also that several bodies of mother and child were buried in the same grave without proper accounting. From the very best estimates given by the sheriff of the county and other persons well acquainted with the situation and from my personal investigation of the terrain, it is believed that at least one hundred and fifty bodies are still to be recovered in that area. Most of these are colored. It is felt that these bodies cannot be recovered until the water receded from that area and it is doubtful whether an accurate number of those who lost their lives in this disaster can ever be known. A request was made for a sea plane to help locate bodies in places inaccessible by boat but up to the present time this plane has not arrived at Moore Haven.

10. Establishment of communications by telegraph in Moore Haven was completed by Western Union Telegraph Company on September 22nd. The Atlantic Coast Line Railroad is making every effort to have train service back into Moore Haven not later than September 30th. A representative from the State Engineering Department advised me that he would commence working on repairing the water works September 22nd and that every effort would be made to put the plant back into operation immediately. The service rendered by the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad in the Moore Haven area was a great factor in facilitating the relief work. Their representative Mr. Doty, was tireless in his efforts to do everything possible to assist the troops in carrying out the relief work. The Commanding Officer wishes to commend the work of the troops on duty during this period. They conducted themselves as soldiers and are worthy of the highest praise. The Regimental Staff headed by Lieut. Colonel H. W. Hesterly performed especially efficient service in dealing

with the grief stricken population in the Moore Haven Area.

11. In order to carry out the orders of the health department of the State of Florida it will be necessary that troops remain in the Moore Haven area until such time as the Health Department feels that health conditions in the city are such that the population can return to their homes. It is my opinion that the town will not be habitable until the water recedes. The Engineer from the State Department advised me that the water is likely to remain in the town for a minimum period of sixty days.

12. In conclusion I wish to make a statement as to the future building of the city of Moore Haven. The people of that city are not capable of deciding what course of action should be taken to rebuild their town. They have no organization by which to obtain the necessary information as to the best course of action to pursue. They are simply waiting for the State authorities to make the necessary investigation and to take the initiative in the rebuilding of their town. I understand that the finances of the county and city are practically nil. The majority of the people who escaped from the flood lost all their property and are penniless. A large amount of money will be necessary to clear away the debris and wreckage scattered over the entire town before the rebuilding of the city can commence. I believe that a generous portion of the relief money raised in the State of Florida should be spent in this area although property damage was not as large as it is in other parts, the devastation is probably more complete and the necessity for outside financial assistance is imperative if the city is to be rebuilt. I feel very strongly that the State of Florida should make a final and lasting decision as to the drainage problem in the Lake Okeechobee territory and take the necessary steps to insure that a disaster of this kind cannot

occur in the future. Until this assurance is given, the people in Moore Haven territory will never be able to rebuild their city.

SUMTER L. LOWRY, JR.,

*Col. 116th F. A., F. N. G.*

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*Investigation of Storm Conditions in West Florida:*

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL,

Florida National Guard.

Jacksonville, Florida, September 24, 1926.

Subject: *Inspection of Storm Area, Pensacola, Florida.*

To: *Adjutant General State of Florida, St. Augustine, Fla.*

1. This inspection was made in pursuance of orders contained in telegram of September 21, 1926, from the Adjutant General, copy of which is hereto attached, marked Exhibit "A," and confirmation thereof contained in S. O. 177 of September 23, 1926, copy of which is hereto attached, marked Exhibit "B."

2. The inspector accompanied by Sergeant C. L. Ripley, left Jacksonville on the night of Tuesday, September 21st by rail, proceeding as far as River Junction, which was reached early in the morning of September 22nd. No further progress by rail was possible, either by train or hand car. Beyond this point the tracks were washed away and bridges and trestles were down. An automobile was secured in an endeavor to proceed further west. It was found, however, that every avenue of approach to Pensacola was cut off, by reason of heavy rains which had flooded the country to such an extent that bridges and culverts were washed out, and creeks and streams swollen to a point that rendered their crossing impossible with

the means available. A number of creeks were waded across and in some cases boats were available, but the farthest western point which it was possible to reach by land was Chipley. By proceeding south over very difficult roads and making frequent transfers over wash-outs, Panama City on the Gulf was reached. At this point a pilot was finally found who was willing to attempt the passage to Pensacola over the water, although a heavy sea was still running. A gasoline launch was chartered, leaving Panama City at 3:30 P. M., September 22nd, arriving at Pensacola at 5:30 A. M., on the morning of September 23rd, consuming thirteen hours, in a trip which under ordinary conditions requires but six hours.

3. At Pensacola an investigation of the conditions was made, and interviews were had with the Mayor, Chief of Police and other prominent citizens. This investigation and the interviews outlined above resulted in a telegraphic report sent to the Adjutant General on the afternoon of September 21st from Flomaton, Ala., copy of which is hereto attached marked exhibit "C." This telegram is confirmed and requires no additions.

4. The Mayor of Pensacola and the citizens to whom the Inspector talked were greatly appreciative of the thoughtfulness of the Adjutant General in sending a representative to Pensacola. All were unanimous, however, in the statement that there was no occasion for relief measures of any sort.

5. The telegraphic report was sent from Flomaton, Ala., because the telegraph company could not guarantee delivery of message from Pensacola. Flomaton was the first telegraphic point which could be reached.

HERMAN ULMER,

*Major, I. G. D., F. N. G.,  
Inspector General.*

Copies telegrams attached.



*Copies of telegrams:*

St. Augustine, Fla.

6:07 P. M. Sept. 21, 1926.

*Major Herman Ulmer,*

*Inspector General, FNG, 712 Graham Building,*

*Jacksonville, Fla.*

The fact that no communication can be had with Pensacola and vicinity indicates that great damage may have occurred there as well as on lower East Coast. You will at once proceed to Pensacola by rail or other available means of transportation and report to mayor or other authorities to obtain information as to actual conditions advising this office as soon as possible as to extent of storm damage and what aid is required. Co-operate with local authorities in initiating any necessary relief measures.

FOSTER,

*Adjutant General, Florida.*

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Flomaton, Ala., 12:50P Sep 23, 1926.

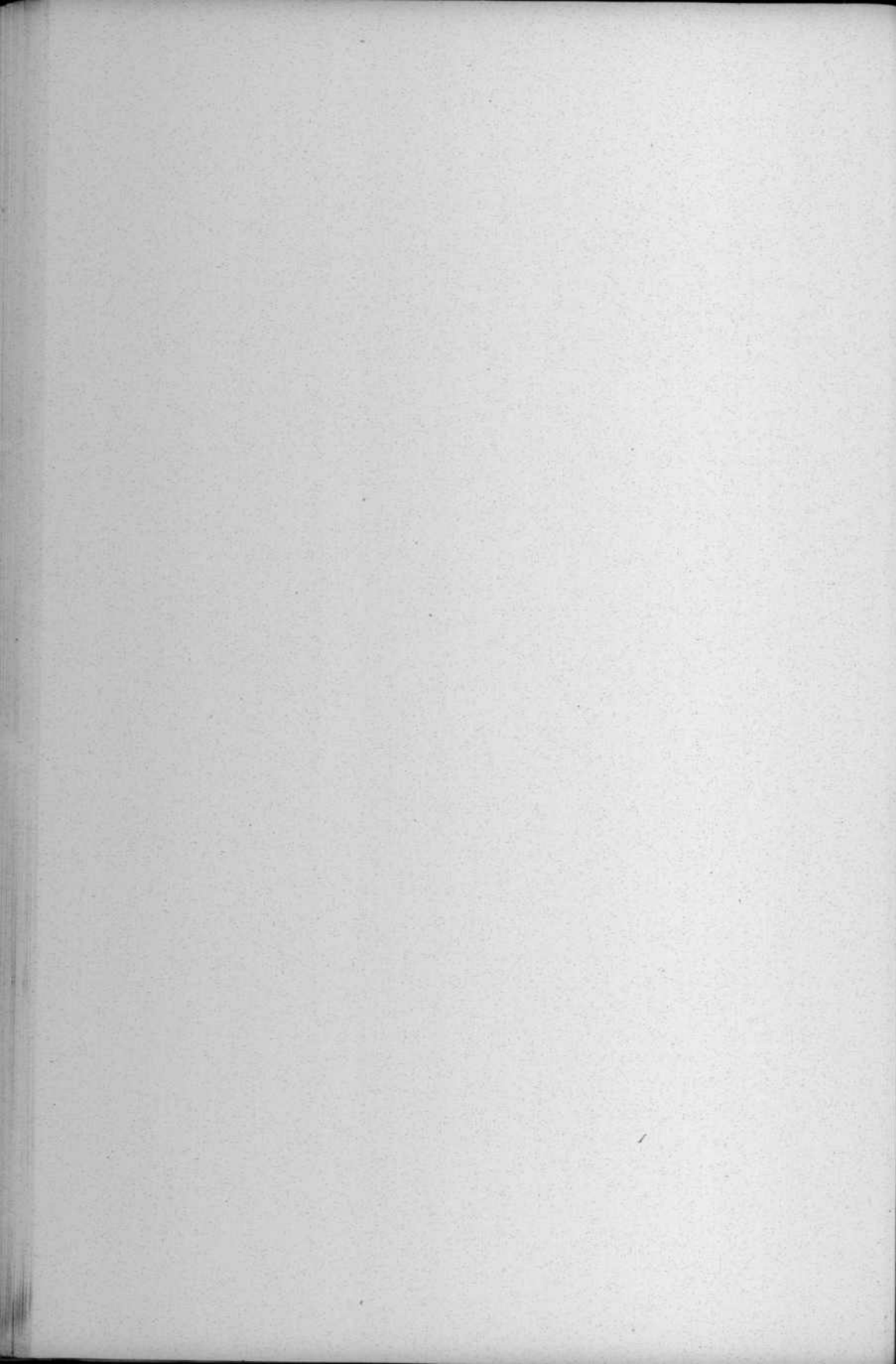
*General J. Clifford R. Foster,*

*Adjutant General, St. Augustine, Fla.*

Arrived Pensacola Thursday morning after considerable difficulties Pensacola severely but not disastrously damaged stop no dead or injured stop property damage along water front heavy but superficial elsewhere Navy Yard and Planes damaged to estimated amount of three million stop Pensacola damage estimated from one to three million stop no trolley telephone or light service otherwise city practically normal stop sufficient food water and other essentials sanitary conditions satisfactory to

authorities stop no disorders stop no assistance of any kind needed or wanted stop isolation of Pensacola due to torrential rains which washed out roads bridges and trestles for miles around and turned creeks and hollows into impassable lakes stop wire communication from Pensacola not yet dependable am returning to Jacksonville.

ULMER.



## APPENDIX B

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### REPORTS ON FIELD EXERCISES IN 1925 AND 1926.

#### *Encampment at State Camp Grounds:*

HEADQUARTERS,  
124th Infantry,  
Duval County Armory.

Jacksonville, Fla., August 23, 1925.

Subject: *Report on Camp of Instruction, August, 1925.*

To: *The Adjutant General, State Arsenal, St. Augustine, Florida.*

1. **AUTHORITY.** The following report is submitted of the fifteen day field training camp of the 124th Infantry, Florida National Guard, and attached units, held August 9th to 23rd., inclusive, 1925, under authority of Paragraph 3, S. O. 123, A. G. O., Florida, July 2, 1925.

2. **OFFICERS AND ORGANIZATIONS.** The following units of the Florida National Guard were present:

#### REGIMENTAL HEADQUARTERS, 124TH INFANTRY, F. N. G.

Colonel Raymond C. Turck, Inf., Commanding.  
Major Chester H. Wilson, Inf., Machine Gun Officer.  
Major Ralph E. Stevens, M. C., Regimental Surgeon.  
Captain Charles H. Andress, Inf., Adjutant.  
Captain J. A. Register, Inf., Plans and Training Officer.  
Captain Albert C. McKenzie, M. C., Surgeon.  
Captain Frank C. Boardman, D. C., Dental Surgeon.  
Captain Charles S. Hartridge, Chaplain, Regimental Chaplain.

Unit.	Station.	Commanding Officer.	Officers.	Men.
1st Battalion	Miami	Major Robert N. Ward	1	...
2nd Battalion	Jacksonville	Major Yandell O. Brown	1	...
3rd Battalion	Orlando	Major Preston Ayres	1	...
Company "A"	Daytona	Captain Leon J. Harton	2	41
Company "B"	Miami	Captain Benjamin B. Acree	3	47
Company "C"	West Palm Beach	Captain Wm. H. VonBehren	2	51
Company "D"	Sanford	Capt. J. C. Hutchison	2	43
Company "E"	Live Oak	Capt. Robt. G. White	1	41
Company "F"	Jacksonville	Capt. Albert E. Barrs	3	47
Company "G"	Starke	Capt. Julian L. Peek	2	52
Company "H"	Lake City	Capt. Edmund A. Wright	3	45
Company "I"	Palmetto	Capt. Caius Rowlett	3	53
Company "K"	Orlando	Capt. William C. Price	2	49
Company "L"	St. Petersburg	A-B-S-E-N-T		
Company "M"	Tallahassee	Capt. Chas. N. Hobbs	2	61
Hdqrs. Co.	Jacksonville	Capt. Fred Safay	2	49
Howitzer Co.	Jacksonville	Capt. Levin Arnett	3	48
Service Company	St. Augustine	Capt. Roy C. Hallman	2	32
Band Section	Jacksonville	Warrant Officer J. W. Berry	1	27
Medical Det.	Sanford	Major Ralph E. Stevens	3	23
Hdqrs. Co. 1st Bn.	Miami	1st Lieut. Nathan S. Noble	2	14
Hdq. Co. 2nd Bn.	Jacksonville	1st Lieut. J. P. Derham, Jr.	3	18
Hdq. Co. 3rd Bn.	Orlando	1st Lieut. Bradford W. White	1	20

### Attached Units.

Unit.	Station.	Commanding Officer.	Officers.	Men.
Co. "D" 106 Eng.	Panama City	Capt. Ralph J. Bennett	3	47
Co. "E" 106 Eng.	Jasper	Capt. Frank B. Harrell	2	44
220th M. T. Co.	Jacksonville	1st Lieut. Waldo Willis	2	37
106th M'cycle Co.	Jacksonville	1st Lieut. Edward V. Garcia	2	31
31st Mil. Pol. Co.	Brooksville	1st Lieut. Allan C. Hawkins	2	49

The total average present in Camp was seventy-four (74) officers and nine hundred and seventy-six (976) men.

The following staff appointments were made:

Major Chester H. Wilson	124th Inf.	Executive Officer
Capt. Chas. H. Address	124th Inf.	Adjutant
Lieut. Edward V. Garcia	Q. M. C.	Quartermaster
Major Ralph E. Stevens	M. C.	Camp Surgeon
Major Graham E. Henson	O. R. C. U. S. A.	Camp Sanitary Officer
Capt. Fred Safay	124th Inf.	Intelligence Officer
Major Preston Ayres	124th Inf.	Range Officer
Captain Chas. S. Hartridge	124th Inf.	Athletic Officer

Major Chester H. Wilson, 124th Infantry, was appointed Summary Court Officer.

The following officers of the Army Reserve having reported were assigned to duty as follows:

Major Graham E. Henson—Medical Officer Reserve, U. S. A., to Regimental Hdqrs.

Major Howard E. DeVaughn—Inf. Reserve, U. S. A., to 3rd Battalion, 124th Inf.

Capt. James A. Barnett, Chaplain, Reserve, U. S. A., as Assistant Regimental Chaplain.



Capt. Robert L. Williams, Engineers, Res. U. S. A., to Co. "D," 106th Engrs., 124th Inf.

2nd Lieut. James L. Kennedy, Inf. Res. U. S. A., to Co. "F," 124th Infantry.

2nd Lieut. George R. Lee—Inf. Res. U. S. A., to Co. "A," 124th Infantry.

3. *CAMP ADMINISTRATION.* The Camp administration functioned with its usual smoothness and efficiency. I wish to extend all credit for the most highly satisfactory administrative service to my Regimental and Camp Staff. The staff is ready for the field. Added efficiency was noticeable in the Battalions through the functioning of the Battalion Headquarters Companies.

4. *DRILL AND INSTRUCTION.* The schedule of instruction, which included field training, athletics and firing, was highly satisfactory for a fifteen day camp period. The men received excellent training, the special units received a maximum of training possible in their special functions, the athletic program was satisfactory and, in firing, the men were not over-worked or exhausted either in the pits or on the range. Work was never permitted to extend over six hours per day. Throughout the training period, work was directed towards a field training objective, i. e., the Company in an attack problem.

The general schedule was as follows:

#### SCHEDULE OF INSTRUCTION FOR ANNUAL ENCAMPMENT OF 124TH INF., FNG.

August 9th, 1925, to August 23rd, 1925, incl.

##### *Special Schedule for Field and Staff.*

Four (4) terrain exercises in connection with Battalion and Company Field problems including the functioning of Regimental and Battalion Headquarters communications platoons.

### *Chemical Warfare Instruction.*

As outlined by instructors at hours designated by Camp Commander.

### *Engineer Companies.*

Such special work as designated by instructors in addition to close and extended order, etc., as prescribed for Rifle Companies:

Company "D" attached to 1st Battalion.

Company "E" attached to 2nd Battalion.

### *Medical Detachment.*

Special training as prepared by Regimental Surgeon and approved by Camp Commander.

### *220th Motor Transport Company.*

Close order drill, and Rifle Marksmanship Courses as outlined for Rifle Company. Special training as outlined by instructors. Practical training in transportation problems. 220th Motor Transport Company attached to 3rd Battalion, 124th Infantry, for firing.

### *106th Motorcycle Company.*

Close order drill as outlined for Rifle Company. Pistol Marksmanship as outlined for Headquarters Company. Practical training as outlined by instructors. Practical training in Motorcycle Company duties.

(a) *Rifle Companies.* In general, the training of rifle companies, consisted of drills, field problems and range firing; battalions alternating during the morning; the afternoons from one-fifteen to two-fifteen were devoted to officers and non-commissioned officers schools; the period from two-thirty to four being the Company and Battalion Commanders period at which they were to take up any type of work which, in their judgment, seemed fitting and necessary. This arrangement, suggested by

Colonel M. N. Falls, Senior Instructor, proved a most valuable addition to the camp schedule. All work, except for Battalion and Regimental parade and Guard Mount, ceased at four P. M.

(b) *Headquarters Companies*, (Regimental and Battalion). These Companies were given instruction in their special functions, the work of the communications platoons being stressed.

(c) *Howitzer Company*. This Company functioned with its usual high efficiency. In both direct and indirect fire, its Stokes mortars were of deadly accuracy. It fired with equal accuracy its 37 mm. guns. The cup presented to the 124th Infantry in perpetuity by Mary Turck Boyd, for general excellence, "For Company whose personnel has excelled in soldiering qualities during the summer camp period" was won by the Howitzer Company.

(d) *Service Company*. This company received special training in general accountability and use of forms, in receiving, warehousing and distribution of supplies; in supply of units in the field; in the care of animals; and in the care and use of motor equipment.

(e) *Engineers*. Specialized instruction was given the two Engineering Companies. Improvement in appearance and in close order drill was noticeable.

(f) *Military Police*. The Military Police Company established special posts and received excellent training in handling of traffic in Camp which was especially heavy on Regimental parade days. In addition, the Military Police did most excellent work in the prevention and detection of bootlegging about camp, and rendered splendid service with its provost details in the City of Jacksonville.

(g) *Motor Transport and Motorcycle Companies*. These Companies rendered efficient and loyal service. The convoy sent into Jacksonville consisting of available camp

transportation, supplemented by busses and trucks supplied by the Mayor of Jacksonville, transporting the entire regiment in and out was most ably handled.

(h) *Absence from Drills.* Except for temporary daily recreational purposes after duty hours, authority to leave Camp was restricted to the very few and exceptional cases that necessarily arose. Officers, on every occasion, registered at Camp Headquarters the time of their departure from and their return to Camp. All officers and enlisted men were present at all formations of their units, except as noted below:

(1) On special duty and specifically excused by authority of headquarters.

(2) Detail of seven (7) for each Company as follows:

- 1 NCO in charge of Company lines.
- 1 Latrine orderly.
- 2 Cooks police.
- 2 Cooks.
- 1 Mess Sergeant.
- The sick.

(i) *Guard Duty.* All line Companies were given training in Interior Guard duty.

(j). *Canopus Cup.* The Canopus Cup for the best drilled Company in close order drill was won by Company "B" of Miami.

5. *Instructors.* We were again fortunate in having a relatively large force of Regular Army Instructors, the greatest number ever on duty with the Regiment. Without exception, everyone of these officers and non-commissioned officers worked in the utmost harmony and in the greatest spirit of co-operation and helpfulness. They did much to foster the desired spirit of good fellowship and comradeship between the components of the Army of the

United States and to their untiring, efficient and enthusiastic instruction is due, in great measure, the great progress noted in the work of the Regiment and attached Units. The following named officers and non-commissioned officers were on duty with the Florida National Guard and were assigned to various duties by the Senior Instructor:

*Instructors:*

Colonel M. N. Falls, Senior Instructor.  
 Major Woodfin G. Jones, Camp Headquarters.  
 Captain A. A. Fall, 2nd Battalion, 124th Inf.  
 Captain J. L. Ballard, Regimental Headquarters.  
 Captain Aaron J. Becker, Headquarters Companies.  
 Captain Roy C. Hilton, Machine Gun Companies.  
 Captain Everett N. Yon, 3rd Battalion, 124th Inf.  
 Captain Bird Little, Rifle Firing.  
 Captain Richard D. Daugherty, 1st Battalion, 124th Inf.  
 Captain James C. Longino, Quartermaster and Motor Units.

1st Lieut. T. Dodson Stamps, Engineer Companies.

*Sergeant-Instructors:*

Technical Sergeant Harry F. Conley,  
 Technical Sergeant Charles E. Wingert.  
 Staff Sergeant Edward E. Adams.  
 Sergeant Harold L. Mitchell.  
 Sergeant Joseph E. Hollman.  
 Sergeant Vernon Reid.

6. *Field Problem.* The field work being limited to the "Company in Attack," the only regimental movement, aside from ceremonies, was the parading of the entire regiment and attached units through the streets of Jacksonville on Friday, August 21st. Trucks and busses supplementary to the available camp transportation was furnished through the courtesy of Honorable John Alsop,



Mayor of Jacksonville. The convoy work under the Motorcycle Company and Motor Transport Company officers was most admirably handled. The Regiment was entrained at Camp, transported twelve miles to Jacksonville, detrained, formed, paraded two miles through the streets of Jacksonville, presenting, incidentally, a most creditable appearance and entrained for the return to Camp in three hours and fifteen minutes. The movement was prompt and snappy.

7. *Rifle and Pistol Fire.* All Companies were woefully deficient in preliminary training in both rifle and pistol. This was due principally to the large number of recruits. A pistol match between two teams of five each of the Instructors and Regimental officers was won by the Instructors team.

8. *Machine Gun and Howitzer Firing.* Because of the large number of recruits in all companies, no attempt was made to fire for record. All companies were given general training and all fired the instruction course.

The Howitzer Company qualified thirteen First Class Gunners and seventeen Second Class Gunners, a very creditable percentage.

9. *Quartermaster Department.* This department functioned smoothly and efficiently. Owing to the absence of the Regimental Supply Officer, 1st Lieutenant Edward V. Garcia, Commanding Officer of the 106th Motorcycle Company, FNG., was appointed Camp Quartermaster. This young officer made a most admirable record and is to be highly commended.

Lieutenant Colonel J. H. Spengler, Division Quartermaster, 31st Division, was in Camp for a part of the time as Paymaster and, as usual, his work previous to the Camp had much to do with the success of the training period.

10. *Mess and Quarters.* The Regiment this year was

again under canvas. The Camp is located on the old Second Florida Camp site on the river bank with many of the tents for enlisted men under the trees. The Camp is well laid out. Latrines and showers are provided for the officers and men as well as kitchens and mess halls. The kitchens have permanent roofs while the mess halls are covered with paulins. Water taps are provided in each kitchen. The messes were, with few exceptions, of excellent quality and sufficient quantity. The exceptions were due to faulty management on the part of the company officers and mess sergeants. The messes of Regimental Headquarters Company, Howitzer Company, Company "D" and Company "K" were particularly good. This year there was no general officers' mess. Officers messed with their organizations. Separate tables were provided for officers. This arrangement proved very satisfactory.

11. *Health and Sanitation.* The health of the command was excellent. No deaths occurred and there were but eighteen (18) patients admitted to the hospital. The sanitation and police of the Camp, with the exception of faulty disposal of kitchen slop water, was at all times satisfactory. The work of Major Graham E. Henson, U. S. Reserve, on active duty as Camp Sanitary Officer, was of high value. It is worthy of note that the Regimental Surgeon states that the health of the command was better by fifty per cent than in any previous year.

On account of the excessive heat it is recommended that cotton shirts be issued to the entire command.

12. *Vaccination and Inoculation.* The Regiment came in to Camp 98.2% fully vaccinated and 87% inoculated. The vaccination and inoculation of the Regiment and all attached units were one hundred per cent complete before leaving Camp.

13. *Detraining and Entraining.* As usual all Companies detrained and went to their quarters promptly,

with precision and under excellent discipline. The de-training, drawing supplies, making camp, and shaking down ready for work the following morning was done so smoothly, quietly and efficiently, that Regimental Headquarters, except for the reports coming in, scarcely knew that the Regiment was making Camp. A most creditable performance. All Companies left Camp, after policing quarters and grounds, in the same quiet, expeditious manner. Camp General Orders were issued covering the en-training movements.

14. *Military Courtesy and Discipline.* The Camp was, at all times, under strict military discipline. There were but few disciplinary actions necessary. There was one summary court. In general, the discipline of the Regiment is believed to be of high order.

Military courtesy was stressed. Effort was made at all times to teach the men to act and look snappy, smart, well dressed and well trained soldiers. The saluting of the Regiment was good after the first day.

The work of the Intelligence Section of the Regimental Headquarters Company was satisfactory. Due, no doubt, to previous examples of detection and arrest of bootleggers and moonshiners, there was but little trouble with liquor in the Camp.

15. *Morale and Esprit.* The growth of unit esprit is noticeable from year to year. This is fostered through abundant competitions in drill firing and athletics and the awarding of medals, cups and prizes. The morale of the men was generally excellent. The Camp schedule was productive of excellent results in many ways, not the least of which is the noteworthy universal enjoyment of the camp life as expressed by both officers and men. Abundant passes were given and camp entertainments were provided. The full Saturday holiday had a most beneficial effect.

16. *Athletics.* There was noticeable increase in in-

terest in athletics over previous years. Effort was made to promote inter-company competition, to teach the individual Army tests, and to train and pick the best men and the best teams to compete for the prizes and cups at the Annual Field meet. Friendly rivalry between units is believed to be a strong factor in the promotion of unit esprit. The value of the lessons in physical development and training is obvious.

17. *Ceremonies and Inspections.* Battalion parades were held each clear day except Sunday. Three Regimental parades were held which drew their usual large crowd of civilian onlookers. On Governor's Day, the Regiment was reviewed by the Honorable John W. Martin, Governor of Florida, and the Adjutant General. The review was very creditable. All units moved into position promptly and the review proceeded in a snappy and expeditious manner.

The Camp was visited and informally inspected by Colonel George F. Baltzell, Colonel F. B. Shaw, Inf., from the Militia Bureau, War Department, Washington, D. C., the Adjutant General of Florida, and Major Bert M. Atkinson, from the office of the Adjutant General. These officers expressed themselves as being pleased with the Camp in general, with the administration and functioning thereof and with the work of the troops.

#### 18. *Miscellaneous Activities.*

##### *Y. M. C. A.*

The service rendered by this organization in its operation of the "Y" hut with its motion pictures, physical training, boxing instruction, religious service, etc., was most excellent as it has always been in Camp Johnston.

##### *Post Exchange.*

The operation of the Post Exchange was highly unsatisfactory under the civilian concession. The concession

was sold for \$750.00 of which \$100.00 was contributed by the 124th Infantry and Attached Units to the Athletic Stadium at Fort Benning and the balance prorated among the Companies.

*Religious Service.*

Each Sunday morning the Chaplain held services at the Y. M. C. A. building.

19. *Summary.* (1) It is believed that this Camp in its general operation, its smoothness of administration, its training in close and extended order drill, its field instruction, its athletic programme, its building of morale and esprit, its excellence of discipline, the impression it has made on the public, its healthfulness and excellence of sanitation has been satisfactory.

(2) The enviable results achieved are believed to be due to the enthusiasm, activity and efficiency of the commissioned and non-commissioned personnel, to highly efficient staff administration, to the well regulated schedule of instruction, to the personality and efficiency of the Regular Army instructors, to the consideration given the men in providing work hours commensurate with their strength and providing abundant athletics, competitions and amusements.

(3) The clothing of the troops, for both officers and men, is not satisfactory. Uniforms are, in many instances, ill fitting and of odd sizes and various colors. It is recommended that effort be made to provide well-fitting clothing for the enlisted personnel. Cotton shirts should be issued to the entire command.

(4) It is urgently recommended that effort be made to send the Regiment and attached Units out of the State for the Camp in 1926. It is believed that one such movement out of the home State will do more to promote recruiting than any other measure. Recruiting at present,



is at low ebb and the Regiment is below strength.

(5) It is recommended that effort be made to secure additional regular commissioned Army personnel on duty with these troops so that there will be an instructor on duty with Regimental Headquarters, one with each Battalion and one with the Machine Gun Companies.

(6) It is urgently recommended that a carefully selected regular Army sergeant be assigned to duty, not as an instructor, but on a duty status, to serve as first sergeant with every Company in the Regiment.

(7) Stress should be laid on close order drill, training in interior guard duty and preliminary instruction and practice in rifle fire during the coming armory period so that no time may be lost with such elementals during the period of the fifteen day camp.

(8) It is recommended that at least one each of the new 37mm. Howitzers and the new B. L. Stokes mortar be secured for training purposes.

(9) Before next camp which will no doubt, be largely devoted to field maneuver, water carts and rolling kitchens should be provided for each company.

(10) The Camp under canvas is much cooler and healthier, the regiment is more compact and amenable to control and discipline than the Camp in barracks. Without doubt all ranks like it better.

(11) This report would be incomplete without mention of the real pleasure as well as profit and assistance derived from the presence of a number of U. S. Reserve officers in Camp on a duty status. They filled in several gaps where badly needed and did efficient and highly appreciated work. The combining of members of the three components of the Army of the United States in one Camp on such a friendly and co-operative basis as existed in this Camp is believed to be of high value. The innovation has

long been desired by the Regimental Commander and is believed to work out for the best interests of all concerned.

R. C. TURCK,  
Col. 124th Inf., FNG.,  
Commdg.

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*Encampment at Fort Bragg, N. C.:*

# HEADQUARTERS, 116TH FIELD ARTILLERY

Florida National Guard

Office of the Regimental Commander.

Tampa, Florida, January 6, 1925.

Subject: *Field Service Training Report for 1925.*

To: *The Adjutant General, State of Florida, St. Augustine, Florida.*

1. The following report is submitted covering the fourth annual encampment of the 116th Field Artillery, Florida National Guard, at Fort Bragg, N. C.

2. The encampment covered the period from August 1st to 17th, 1925.

3. *Organization and Strength:*

## *Regimental Headquarters*

Colonel S. L. Lowry, Jr., Comdg., strength, 4 officers.

## *Headquarters Battery*

Capt. Sherwood, Comdg, strength, 1 officer, 37 E. M.

## *Service Battery*

Captain McCalla, Comdg., strength 3 officers, 1 War-rant officer and 64 E. M.

*Headquarters 1st Battalion*

Major Phipps, Comdg., strength 3 officers.

*Headquarters 2nd Battalion*

Major Lyle, Comdg., strength 3 officers.

*Medical Detachment*

Major McRae, Comdg., strength 5 officers, 19 E. M.

*Battery "A"*

Captain Walker, Comdg., strength 2 officers, 51 E. M.

*Battery "B"*

Captain Luther, Comdg., strength 3 officers, 56 E. M.

*Battery "C"*

Captain Sparkman, Comdg., strength 4 officers, 61 E. M.

*Battery "D"*

Captain Gilliam, Comdg., strength 3 officers, 63 E. M.

*Battery "E"*

Captain Clemens, Comdg., strength 3 officers, 56 E. M.

*Battery "F"*

Captain Smith, Comdg., strength 3 officers, 54 E. M.

*Headquarters Battery & Combat Train 1st Battalion*

Captain Woodward, Comdg., 2 officers, 34 E. M.

*Headquarters Battery & Combat Train 2nd Battalion*

Captain Hackl, Comdg., strength 3 officers, 49 E. M.

A total of 42 officers, 1 Warrant Officer and 554 enlisted men were present at this camp.

#### 4. *Drill Schedule:*

1. The schedule for the entire period of training was planned along progressive lines, providing for the simultaneous training of the various parts of the battery, and then bringing them together for the training of the battery as a whole, and building them up to function in service firing and maneuvers.

2. The units arrived in camp Sunday forenoon and the balance of the day was devoted to completing the pitching of camp, which had been started by the Advance Party.

3. The second day in camp was devoted to police, drawing animals and guns and unpacking and issuing equipment.

4. The succeeding four days were devoted to drill and instruction of the various departments of the battery, i. e., cannoneers, drivers, signal detail, scout detail, instrument detail and equitation for the individually mounted men. On the 5th day, Saturday, a mounted review and inspection was held.

5. During the entire period of camp formal guard mounts were held and interior guards maintained.

#### 5. *Range Firing:*

1. The second week of camp was devoted to Service Practice, concluding with a regimental field problem, this problem, while very instructive, worked quite a hardship on the command, due to the extreme heat, and the animals suffered both from heat and lack of knowledge, on the part of officers and drivers, of the principles of draft.

2. The enlisted turn-over is so great each year that it is impossible to train drivers, cannoneers and specialists, in a week preceding service practice and maneuvers, up to a point where they can function properly under adverse

field conditions.

6. *Method of Instruction:*

1. The instruction was given almost entirely by officers of the 116th Field Artillery, and the regiment was administered and functioned entirely under its own officers.

7. *Material:*

1. The material as furnished by the regular units was satisfactory, with the exception of a couple of 75 mm. guns which required the service of the Post Ordnance Detachment, this however did not interfere with training.

2. The horses, especially those issued permanently, to the guard, are not of the best quality, and lacked condition, which necessitated leaving too many on the picket lines due to various ailments.

3. The system of issue of guns and horses was well worked out this year and no delay resulted in drawing them.

8. *Sanitation:*

1. Hygiene—See report of Surgeon.

9. *Discipline and Courtesy:*

1. The discipline and courtesy was of a high order and easily maintained; the train discipline, both enroute to and returning from Fort Bragg was most excellent.

10. *Esprit de Corps:*

1. Considering the number of new men taken to camp, the esprit was most remarkable.

11. *Messing:*

1. Messing accommodations were very satisfactory, with the exception of the system used this year in procuring rations. This system of buying rations in the open market through the Post Exchange places a considerable



burden upon the Regimental Supply Officer, if properly handled, which, with his large duties of drawing and turning in property in the short period of two weeks, made it impossible for him to handle this duty to the best satisfaction of the Organization Commanders.

12. *Athletics:*

1. The regimental Chaplain was appointed Athletic Officer, and provided various competitive sports for the men, including baseball, boxing, "Barnyard Golf," etc. The drill schedule being such that it gave the afternoons to sport and recreation, for all enlisted men, with the exception of the Guard Battery.

13. *Summary:*

1. I feel that the fourth annual encampment of the regiment was a success, and very beneficial to the members from a military point of view, as well as providing a most enjoyable vacation period.

2. The maximum benefit from the training period, however, I believe was lost by many, due to the extreme real estate activity in Florida, which caused a constant flow of business telegrams into camp, and the resultant attention and time required by members in answering same.

3. The conduct of the men throughout the camp was most commendable, and a clean moral atmosphere prevailed throughout, with good church attendance.

4. The transportation furnished for the move to and from camp was most satisfactory and well handled by the railroads.

S. L. LOWRY, JR.,

Colonel, 116th F. A.  
Commanding.

*Coast defense Exercises at Fort Barrancas:*

HEADQUARTERS, 265TH BATTALION COAST  
ARTILLERY,

Florida National Guard.

Jacksonville, Fla., August 20, 1925.

Subject: *Annual Encampment, 265th Battalion Coast Artillery (H. D.).*

To: *The Adjutant General of Florida.*

1. In accordance with instructions A. G. O. of Florida the following report on the Annual Encampment of the 265th Coast Artillery Battalion, Harbor Defense, Florida National Guard, at Fort Barrancas, Florida, is submitted.

2. This battalion, consisting of the Headquarters, Headquarters Detachment and Battery "A" of Jacksonville and the Medical Detachment and Battery "B" of Key West, left Jacksonville by special train via S. A. L. and L. & N. Rys. August 1, 1925, arriving at Fort Barrancas, Florida, on the morning of August 2, 1925. An advance detail from all units were sent ahead two days and had the camp prepared and a good hot breakfast ready upon the arrival of the battalion. The Post band and representatives of the regular garrison met the National Guard and escorted them from the train to their barracks.

3. The regular training began Monday, August 3, in accordance with the approved training schedule previously submitted. This schedule included training in the following subjects: Artillery, Infantry, Ceremonies, Guard Duty, Hygiene, First Aid, Athletics, Sub-caliber Target Practice, Service Target Practice, Analysis of Drill and Practice and rendition of reports. This training was under the direct supervision of Regular Army Officers and non-commissioned officers. Captain William Sweet, Instructor of the

Coast Artillery National Guard of South Carolina and Florida being assisted by Lieutenants McGraw and Short of Ft. Barrancas. These instructors are to be highly commended for their patience and excellent methods of training, which resulted in the excellent target practices conducted by both batteries. Battery "A" being credited with three direct hits and Battery "B" with five direct hits, making a high record of 80 per cent hits for the Battalion. The firing was made at a moving target at an average range of nine thousand yards, using the 10-inch disappearing rifles located at Fort Pickens, Florida. This record has not been equalled by any troops at the Coast Defenses of Pensacola for several years.

4. In athletics the 265th C. A. Battalion won the track meet held with the 13th Regiment, Coast Artillery, stationed at Fort Barrancas, by a score of 52 to 37. In the meet the local records in pole vaulting, running broad jump and discus throw were broken by the National Guard.

5. The means for social activities was very limited. The dancing pavillion at the Post was turned over to the National Guard for two nights and the mine planter was used for a deep sea fishing trip.

6. *Recommendations:* Although the Coast Defense Commander and his junior officers did all they could to assist the National Guard both in their training and entertainment they were handicapped by lack of material. The facilities for training at Fort Barrancas are far inferior to those at Fort Monroe, Virginia and it is strongly recommended that the 265th Coast Artillery Battalion be sent to Fort Monroe for their annual encampment in 1926.

7. The Battalion broke camp at 2 P. M. Sunday, August 16, and was escorted to its train by the Post band, which rendered a farewell concert. The special train for the return trip left Pensacola at 5 P. M., August 16,

arriving in Jacksonville at 7 A. M., August 17. The cars containing the Key West contingent were attached to the regular Florida East Coast train leaving Jacksonville at 3:10 P. M., August 17, and arriving at Key West at 10:00 A. M., August 18.

M. R. WOODWARD,  
Major CAC., FNG.,  
Commanding 265th C. A. Bn., (HD).

1926.

*Encampment at State Camp Grounds:*

HEADQUARTERS,  
ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOURTH INFANTRY,  
Florida National Guard.

Plant City, Fla., Feb. 23, 1927.

Subject: *Report—Camp of Instruction, 1926.*

To: *The Adjutant General, State of Florida.*

1. Complying with paragraph 21, S. O. No. 105, AGO., 1926, the following report covering the activities of the Camp of Instruction for certain units of the Florida National Guard held at the State Camp Grounds July 11, 1926 to July 26, 1926, inclusive, is submitted: •

(a) *Attendance:* the following units of the Florida National Guard were present:

*124th Infantry.*

Unit	Commanding Officer.	Officers.	Men.
Regimental Headquarters .....	Colonel V. B. Collins .....	10	....
Headquarters Company .....	Captain Fred A. Safay .....	2	56
Service Company .....	Captain Fritz Hatcher .....	3	49
Howitzer Company .....	Captain L. H. Arnett .....	3	44
Hq. First Battalion .....	Major Robert N. Ward .....	1	....
Hq. Company 1st Bn. ....	Lieut. N. S. Noble .....	2	18

Unit	Commanding Officer.	Officers.	Men.
Company "A" .....	Captain C. G. Stout .....	3	61
Company "B" .....	Captain B. B. Acree .....	3	45
Company "C" .....	Captain W. H. vonBehren .....	3	46
Company "D" .....	Captain J. C. Hutchinson .....	3	41
Hq. Second Battalion .....	Major Y. O. Brown .....	1	....
Hq. Company 2nd Bn. ....	Lieut. John P. Derham .....	2	17
Company "E" .....	Captain R. G. White .....	2	46
Company "F" .....	Captain A. E. Barrs .....	3	67
Company "G" .....	Captain J. L. Peek .....	1	39
Company "H" .....	Captain E. A. Wright .....	3	42
Hq. Third Battalion .....	Major Preston Ayers .....	1	....
Hq. Company 3rd Bn. ....	Lieut. W. S. Morgan .....	1	16
Company "I" .....	Captain C. A. Rowlett .....	3	52
Company "K" .....	Captain W. C. Price .....	2	47
Company "L" .....	Captain F. N. Theriot .....	3	66
Company "M" .....	Captain C. N. Hobbs .....	3	64
Medical Detachment .....	Major Ralph E. Stevens .....	1	23
Total 124th Infantry .....		58	839

### *State Staff Corps.*

Brigadier General J. Clifford R. Foster, A. G. D. ....	1	....
Major Herman Ulmer, I. G. D. ....	1	....

### *Attached Units.*

Unit.	Commanding Officer.	Officers.	Men.
Co. "D," 106th Engineers .....	Capt. R. J. Bennett .....	3	41
Co. "E," 106th Engineers .....	Capt. F. B. Harrell .....	2	40
146 Motorcycle Co. ....	Lt. Edward Garcia .....	2	28
220 Motor Transport Co. ....	Lt. Waldo Willis .....	2	38
		9	147

### *National Guard Reserve.*

Captain Charles E. Messing, Inf., N. G. R. ....	1	....
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### *Officers Reserve Corps.*

Captain James A. Barnett, Chaplain Reserve .....	1	....
Captain Lester H. Heath, Cavalry, Reserve .....	1	....
Captain Walter G. Sellman, Infantry, Reserve .....	1	....
Captain John R. Castine, Infantry, Reserve .....	1	....
Capt Robt. L. Williams, Eng., Reserve .....	1	....
2nd Lieut. William Hurlburt, MP Reserve .....	1	....
	6	....

### *Federal Instructors.*

Major L. M. Wheeler, Inf. (DOL)	1	....
Major Woodfin G. Jones, Inf. (DOL)	1	....
Major Arthur C. Tipton, Inf., (DOL)	1	....
Captain Arch A. Fall, Inf. (DOL)	1	....
Captain F. N. Neville, QMC (DOL)	1	....
Captain Jno. T. Zellars, Inf. (DOL)	1	....
1st Lieut. Hubert Collins, C. of E. (DOL)	1	....
	7	....
Total Aggregate Present in Camp	83	986

(b) *Drill and Instruction.* Under the supervision of



the Federal Instructors it is believed that a valuable schedule of instructions was worked out with as the objective "THE PLATOON IN ATTACK." This schedule was strictly followed, resulting in marked improvement in the general efficiency of the various units.

(c) *Range Firing.* As will be noted on the schedule, considerable time was allotted to preliminary Rifle Marksmanship and to firing on the range. However, a study of the Range Officer's Report develops the painful fact that poor results were obtained, which is due, it is believed, to two factors. First, lack of training at the home station and secondly, poor coaching on the firing line.

(c) *Athletics.* Under the supervision of Major Herman Ulmer, I. G. D., considerable interest was displayed in athletics, and the development of this part of the program is considered very good.

(d) *Morale and Esprit.* Very good.

(e) *Military Courtesy and Discipline.* Fair.

(f) *Ceremonies and Inspections.* With such distinguished visitors as the Governor, the Chief Militia Bureau, the Corps Area Commander and the State Adjutant General, it was necessary to devote more than the usual time to parades and reviews and the command became efficient in these.

(g) *Health and Sanitation.* The health of the camp is reported as excellent and the sanitation "fair."

(h) *Detraining and Entraining.* Quiet and orderly.

(i) *Death.* It is with deep sorrow that the death of 1st Lieutenant Edwin P. Beeman, Headquarters Company, 3rd Battalion, is reported. Lieutenant Beeman died at Orlando, Fla., July 11th, 1926, while his command was en-route to camp.

2. *Recommendations:*

- (a) That the low sections of the camp site be filled in and drainage improved.
- (b) That the road in front of the company kitchens be improved so that it will be passable in wet weather.
- (c) That the kitchens be provided with concrete floors and the drains be connected with the sewers.
- (d) That the Guard House be provided with a toilet.
- (e) That a door be cut between the officers toilet and the Dental Room in the Camp Hospital.
- (f) That the 1927 Camp of Instruction be held during the month of July.

V. B. COLLINS,

*Colonel, 124th Infantry.*

Report of Camp Surgeon attached:

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HEADQUARTERS,

Medical Detachment,

124th Infantry, F. N. G.

Camp Johnston, Fla., July 24, 1926.

Subject: *Activities of the Medical Detachment.*

To: *Commanding Officer, 124 Infantry, FNG.*

1. Of the Medical Detachment, composed of 4 officers and 30 enlisted men, 4 officers and 23 enlisted men attended the encampment. This year we had an additional Medical Officer, Captain Park of Sanford, Fla., and at the present time we are trying to get another Medical Officer from Miami and then we will have our full complement of officers.

Captain Boardman, Dental Officer, in addition to his other duties was appointed Camp Sanitary Inspector by the Regimental Commander.

Sick call was held at the Regimental Infirmary each morning at 6:55 A. M.

A prophylaxis station was established at the Regimental Infirmary.

An ambulance with 2 enlisted men was present at the rifle range each day when there was firing on the range and an officer in attendance when available.

The Detachment participated in all parades and reviews.

Lt. Col. Percy L. Jones, M. C. (DOL), Hq. 4th Corps area, paid the Detachment a three-day visit and held several conferences of instruction with the officers.

The men were instructed in drill, first aid, litter drill, bandaging, military courtesy, prophylaxis and care of the sick and wounded.

RALPH E. STEVENS,

*Major, M. C. 124th Inf., Regtl. Surgeon.*

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#### HEADQUARTERS,

Medical Detachment,

124th Infantry, F. N. G.

Camp Johnston, Fla., July 24, 1926.

Subject: *Health of the Command.*

To: *Commanding Officer, 124 Infantry, FNG.*

1. Report that the health of the command has been far above the average, 334 men reported on sick call, 237

were returned to duty, 71 to quarters and 26 to hospital.

Only 71 man days were spent in quarters and 26 man days in hospital.

2. One case of German measles developed. The man was quarantined and isolated and was able to return to his company after nine days in hospital.

3. The only accident of importance was that a man from the 146th Motorcycle Co. broke a bone in his ankle. A board was appointed by the Commanding Officer and accident was found to be in line of duty. This man will be taken care of by the Government until he is able to travel to his home station.

RALPH E. STEVENS,  
*Major, M. C. Reg'tl Surgeon.*

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HEADQUARTERS,  
Medical Detachment,  
124th Infantry, F. N. G.

Camp Johnston, Fla., July 24, 1926.

Subject: *Vaccinations and Inoculations.*

To: *Commanding Officer, 124 Infantry, FNG.*

1. Report that the Regiment and attached units entered camp 66% vaccinated and inoculated.

2. Report that the Regiment and attached units are 100% vaccinated and inoculated this day and date.

RALPH E. STEVENS,  
*Major, M. C. Reg'tl Surgeon.*

HEADQUARTERS,  
116TH FIELD ARTILLERY,  
Florida National Guard.

Office of the Regimental Commander

Artillery Field, Tampa, Fla., December 13, 1926.

Subject: *Annual Report of Field Training.*

To: *The Adjutant General, State of Florida, St.*  
*Augustine, Florida.*

1. In compliance with paragraph 18, Special Orders No. 110, Adjutant General, State of Florida, dated June 22, 1926, the following report of the annual encampment of the 116th Field Artillery, Florida National Guard is made:

2. PLACE OF ENCAMPMENT: Camp Jackson, six miles from Columbia, S. C.

3. DURATION OF ENCAMPMENT: From July 31st to August 15th, 1926.

4. ORGANIZATION AND STRENGTH:

*Regimental Headquarters*

Colonel S. L. Lowry, Jr., comdg, strength 5 officers.

*Headquarters Battery*

Captain Elmer M. Jenkins, comdg, strength 2 officers and 31 men.

*Service Battery*

Captain J. Donald McCalla, comdg, strength 4 officers and 58 men.

*Headquarters 1st Battalion*

Major T. Byrd Sparkman, comdg, strength 4 officers.



*Headquarters Battery & Combat Train, 1st Battalion*

Captain Henry Woodward, comdg, strength 3 officers and 28 men.

*Battery "A"*

Captain Roland A. Laird, comdg, strength 3 officers and 45 men.

*Battery "B"*

1st Lieutenant A. O. Rodrian, comdg, strength 2 officers and 65 men.

*Battery "C"*

Captain Thomas H. Dunn, comdg, strength 4 officers and 63 men.

*Headquarters 2nd Battalion*

Major Roger B. Lyle, comdg, strength 4 officers.

*Headquarters Battery & Combat Train, 2nd Battalion*

Captain W. Eugene Jones, comdg, strength 2 officers and 29 men.

*Battery "D"*

Captain Jesse J. Gilliam, comdg, strength 3 officers and 57 men.

*Battery "E"*

Captain Lewis G. Carlton, comdg, strength 3 officers and 46 men.

*Battery "F"*

Captain Stanhope C. Smith, comdg, strength 4 officers and 49 men.

*Medical Department Detachment*

Major George E. W. Hardy, Jr., M. C. comdg, strength

3 officers, (1 Major D. C. O. R. C. attached), and 23 men.

(NOTE:—Figures given above show only officers and men actually attending Field Training).

5. TOTAL STRENGTH AT CAMP: 46 officers, 1 attached officer and 494 enlisted men.

6. SCHEDULE: The schedule provided for the progressive training of individuals and groups and the assembly, co-ordination and training of them to function as a part of the battery as a whole. Two days were devoted to the individual and group instruction, the balance of the training period to battery training, the former training being continued throughout the entire period. Two days were devoted to service firing, the firing batteries functioning very well.

The regiment arrived in camp on Sunday, August 1st, 1926, completed the preparation of camp on that day, made all preliminary arrangements, such as distribution of animals and equipment, and started in on the prescribed training schedule the following Monday. Thereafter the schedule was closely followed, strictest supervision being made by command and staff to insure this being done.

Provision was made for staff training, by use of schools, a twenty-four hour staff problem for regimental and battalion commanders and their staffs and an all night problem for the entire regiment. This training was very valuable and considerable interest was evinced by all officers participating in it.

The period from 1:00 to 4:00 o'clock daily, excepting holidays was devoted to mass athletics, under supervision of the Chaplain.

Guard mounting was formal excepting on Sundays. A formal mounted review was held on August 7th, the Brigade Commander, Brigadier General Allison W. Owen, taking the review.

7. **RANGE FIRING:** Two days were devoted to service practice, which was very satisfactory as to the functioning of the firing batteries. The conduct of fire by the officers was not what it should have been. Fire direction was attempted by the battalion commanders, but it was not satisfactory. The Regimental Commander will see that each Battalion Commander is capable of efficient fire direction at the 1927 encampment. A Battalion Commander who is not able to carry out this important function of his particular command will not be allowed to have charge of it during range firing. The material at Camp Jackson was found to be in excellent condition, very little trouble being encountered with it.

8. **METHOD OF INSTRUCTING:** All instruction was conducted by officers of the regiment with the exception of officers classes which in some cases were conducted by the Instructors. The fundamental principle of instruction and training during the entire camp was based on the idea of letting each officer and non-commissioned officer actually perform the duties of his command to the best of his ability without suggestions or interference from other officers and instructors, the theory being, that an officer will get more good out of the training if he performs the duties of his office, makes mistakes and profits by them, than would be accomplished by having some other officer or the instructor do his job for him or tell him how it ought to be done. A daily critique was held at which errors were discussed and proper methods pointed out. Results obtained at this camp prove conclusively that this idea is fundamentally sound and productive of the best results.

9. **ANIMALS:** The present method of pooling animals from all Field Artillery units in the Corps Area seems to be the most satisfactory arrangement which can be made under the circumstances.

10. **MATERIAL:** The material issued to the Regi-

ment at Camp Jackson was found to be satisfactory with the exception of a shortage of single trees. It is recommended that this regiment be either directed to take single trees to the next encampment or that some person be held responsible that they are provided at camp.

11. **AMMUNITION:** If this regiment is to train at Camp Jackson in the future it is recommended that a place be set aside for the storage of ammunition sufficiently far away from the camp proper to afford protection. A large quantity of 75 mm. ammunition was found stored in a building in the center of the camp. This was made the subject of a special report. It is further recommended that ammunition for each State be separated so that there will be no confusion in the transfer of ammunition from one State to another. A total of eleven hundred and forty-four rounds of shrapnel were fired by this regiment during service practice.

12. **SANITATION AND HYGIENE:** See report of Surgeon, Appendix "A" hereto.

13. **MILITARY DISCIPLINE AND COURTESY:** Satisfactory.

14. **ESPRIT DE CORPS:** It is believed that a higher degree of regimental esprit was attained at camp this year than was ever had before in the regiment. The entire organization felt that they were representing the State of Florida and that the people of South Carolina were judging their conduct as soldiers and representatives of the State. This caused the officers and enlisted men to feel responsible for the development of a regimental esprit and many favorable comments were heard on the spirit manifested by the 116th Field Artillery. Governor McLeod of South Carolina made the statement that this regiment had made a better impression on the people of South Carolina than any other organization which had served at Camp Jackson.

15. **MESSING:** Organization messes were conducted in a satisfactory manner. The greatest difficulty was the fly problem. This matter was taken up in a separate report. It is believed that with proper attention to manure disposal and rigid police of picket lines on the part of all regiments training at Camp Jackson this condition need not occur. It is recommended that company type refrigerators be provided for mess halls at Camp Jackson if it be possible. The ice chests now in use are not satisfactory in that they require the placing of articles directly upon the ice.

16. **ATHLETICS:** Baseball and boxing were the principal sports during the field training period. The Regimental Chaplain acted as Athletic Officer, assisted by an enlisted man who is a professional boxing promoter. Afternoons were devoted to athletics, except when drill schedules called for afternoon military training.

17. **EXCHANGE:** A regimental exchange was conducted under supervision of the Chaplain. The profits from this exchange were divided up between the various units of the regiment upon a pro rata basis and a check for each unit's share was handed to its commanding officer just prior to departure from camp.

18. **SUMMARY:** I believe the 116th Field Artillery made greater progress in knowledge of Field Artillery matters than has ever been accomplished at former camps. There seemed to be a real willingness to work and a greater desire to acquire as much knowledge of the duties of a Field Artilleryman than ever before. The progress of the training of staff officers was particularly stressed and every available minute was utilized by members of the regimental and battalion staffs to better equip themselves for the duties of their respective offices. In my opinion this has been a very much neglected phase of our training and it is my intention to devote a generous share of time during the 1927 encampment to the training of staff officers.



I am convinced that the fifth annual encampment of the 116th Field Artillery was the most satisfactory ever conducted. Camp Jackson is an ideal camp site and too much cannot be said for the co-operation, kindness and hospitality of the citizens of Columbia. A very beneficial period of training was had by all members of the command.

It is recommended that this regiment be sent to Camp Jackson for Field Training for the year 1927, if possible, as its advantages from a Field Artillery standpoint are many.

S. L. LOWRY, JR.,  
Colonel 116th F. A.,  
Commanding.

Report of Camp Surgeon attached.

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MEDICAL DEPARTMENT DETACHMENT,  
116TH FIELD ARTILLERY,  
Florida National Guard.

Artillery Field, Tampa, Florida, Dec. 15, 1926.

Subject: *Sanitary Report on Field Training Period 1926.*

To: *Commanding Officer, 116th Field Artillery, Artillery Field, Tampa, Florida.*

(1). In compliance with verbal instructions from your headquarters the following report covering sanitation and hygiene during the period of the annual encampment of the 116th Field Artillery, August 1st to 15th, 1926, is made:

(a) **CAMP SITE:** The camp was situated on a ridge providing good natural drainage. Nearby were

numerous large shade trees where the men could rest in their leisure hours.

(b) **DRAINAGE:** Drainage of streets was surface. Drainage from kitchens and mess halls was emptied into ground pits through drain pipe in walls of mess halls. This proved inefficient and very troublesome, as the soil could not absorb the amount of waste water present and pits had to be frequently cleaned out and dug deeper. It is recommended that proper drainage be installed for the mess halls.

(d) **QUARTERS:** The men were quartered in pyramidal tents. The tents were uniformly in excellent condition.

(e) **MESS HALLS AND KITCHENS:** The mess halls were wooden structure, boarded half way up, the upper half being screened and provided with wooden shutters which swung on hinges from the upper edge of the walls. The boards of the lower half were loosely put together, providing wide cracks through which flies easily gained access to the mess halls and kitchens. Where the eaves passed over the walls a fairly large space was left which provided entrance for more flies. No screens were provided across the top from wall to wall, making it difficult to kill the flies that did gain access to the halls as they would gather on the rafters and ceilings. The kitchens were at the end of the mess halls. They were provided with large wooden ice boxes, wood ranges and sufficient kitchen utensils. It is recommended that kitchens be provided with battery refrigerators for the proper handling of meat and other foodstuffs. The garbage racks were in good condition. Garbage was removed daily by the Service Battery. The mess halls and kitchens were kept in good condition, the one difficulty encountered being in dealing with the flies. It is recommended that screens be stretched overhead in mess halls and that cracks

in between boards be filled in. Also that fly traps be provided.

(f) **LAVATORIES:** Lavatories were provided in permanent buildings. These were equipped with shower baths, flush toilets and urine troughs of galvanized iron. The lavatories were kept in excellent condition.

(g) **PICKET LINES:** The picket lines were located in a pine grove about 100 yards from regimental headquarters and the infirmary and 200 yards from the main camp. When the 116th Field Artillery took possession of the camp on August 1st it was found that the upper two inches of the soil was compressed manure containing myriads of fly larvae. This top soil was scraped off and everything possible done to eradicate the flies and their larvae but the success of this campaign against flies and their breeding places was not apparent until several days before the regiment broke camp. The surface drainage of the picket line often accumulated at the south end of the line and lay in pools. No lavatory was provided for the stablemen's quarters at the picket lines and it was necessary for them to walk at least two hundred yards to secure the services of a lavatory. These circumstances often caused an unsanitary condition in the rear of their quarters. Disposal of manure was made on a dump about 300 yards from the picket line by means of automobile trucks. On account of the small number of trucks available the collection of manure was often delayed. The supply of watering troughs was insufficient. In consideration of these facts, it is recommended that the picket lines be moved 100 yards further from the camp, that a permanent lavatory be provided near the picket lines for the stablemen, that sufficient watering troughs be provided, that manure be dumped further from camp by means of animal drawn vehicles and that good drainage be provided.

(h) **COMPETITIVE SANITATION:** To stimulate

officers and men in promoting sanitation two prizes were offered, one for the best grade in sanitation in the camp and the other for the best grade in sanitation on the picket lines. Two prizes were provided because several of the organizations were not provided with picket lines. Regimental Headquarters Battery located at Fort Myers won the first prize, a large silver cup donated by Sylvan Bros., of Columbia, S. C. The second prize, a large pennant, was awarded Battery "F" located at Arcadia.

(i) **HEALTH OF THE COMMAND:** The health of the command during the fifteen days at camp was very good. A few men were confined to the infirmary for one or two days for slight colds or injuries. Only one serious case developed—this was a throat infection whose diagnosis could be accurately determined only by laboratory aid, and because of the serious condition of the man and the danger of spreading the infection to others of the regiment it was deemed best to send him to a hospital in Columbia. With prompt diagnosis and treatment the man made an uneventful recovery and was able to return home with his battery. Another man sustained a serious injury to his elbow during a field maneuver, necessitating an X-ray picture. Fortunately his injury was confined to the soft parts of the arm. Six cases of venereal disease developed in camp and the men were returned to their home stations. One bandsman developed an eye condition requiring examination by an oculist.

(j) **TRANSPORTATION OF THE SICK:** The Medical Department Detachment was provided with a motor ambulance of uncertain age. A few days before camp was disbanded it fell apart. Happily its services were not required. It is recommended that a serviceable ambulance be provided this regiment during succeeding encampments.

(k) **SUMMARY:** Except for the flies, the sanitation of the camp was excellent and there was very little

sickness. Officers and men alike co-operated with the surgeon in his endeavors to preserve the health of the command.

GEORGE E. W. HARDY, JR.,

Major M. C. Fla. N. G.

SURGEON 116th F. A.

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*Coast defense exercises at Fort Barrancas:*

HEADQUARTERS, 265TH BATTALION COAST  
ARTILLERY,

Florida National Guard.

Jacksonville, Fla., August 31, 1926.

Subject: *Report of Annual Encampment 265th C. A.  
Bn. (HD).*

To: *The Adjutant General of Florida.*

1. In accordance with instructions A. G. O. of Florida the following report of the Annual Encampment of the 265th C. A. Bn. (HD) is herewith submitted:

A special train composed of Headquarters, Headquarters Detachment and Battery "A" of Jacksonville, and the Medical Detachment and Battery "B" of Key West arrived at Fort Barrancas, Florida, at 7:30 A. M., Sunday, August 8, 1926, and were met at the station by the Commanding Officer of Fort Barrancas, his staff and band, who escorted the Battalion to their camp. An advance detail of the Battalion had been sent ahead two days and had camp prepared, also a good breakfast for the troops when they arrived.

Sunday, the day of arrival, was given over to arranging camp and equipment. At 6:30 A. M., Monday, August



9, 1926, the regular program of training began, which consisted of Infantry and Artillery instruction in the mornings and lectures, schools and parades in the afternoon.

No regular instructor from the Senior Instructor's Office being present at the camp, two junior officers from the Regular Post garrison were assigned as instructors. Creditable mention is to be made for the way these officers functioned and it was through their untiring efforts that the whole Battalion received such excellent training.

2. Sub-calibre practice began Monday, August 16, 1926, with excellent results. This practice was a means of acquainting the Battery Commanders and other officers with the different methods of Adjustments of Fire. Thursday, August 19, 1926, service practice was conducted by both Battery "A" and Battery "B," each battery scoring over 50 per cent hits, giving them a rating of "Excellent." Friday and Saturday were used for the cleaning up of the guns and emplacements, analysis of practice and making out the Target Practice Reports and other reports.

3. Several baseball games and other athletic activities were arranged, also two dances and a deep sea fishing trip. These, in addition to the amusements held by the regular garrison, made the stay a most enjoyable one.

4. The camp was visited by several officers from other branches of the service, among them being Lt. Col. Noble J. Wiley, Infantry, a representative of the Militia Bureau; Lt. Col. J. H. Spengler, QM, the U. S. P. & D. O. of Florida, and Major B. M. Atkinson, Assistant Adjutant General of Florida.

The Coast Defense Commander, Lt. Col. R. H. Williams and his officers are to be thanked for their hearty co-operation and help in both the training and social activities of the Battalion.

5. Camp was broken after dinner Sunday, August

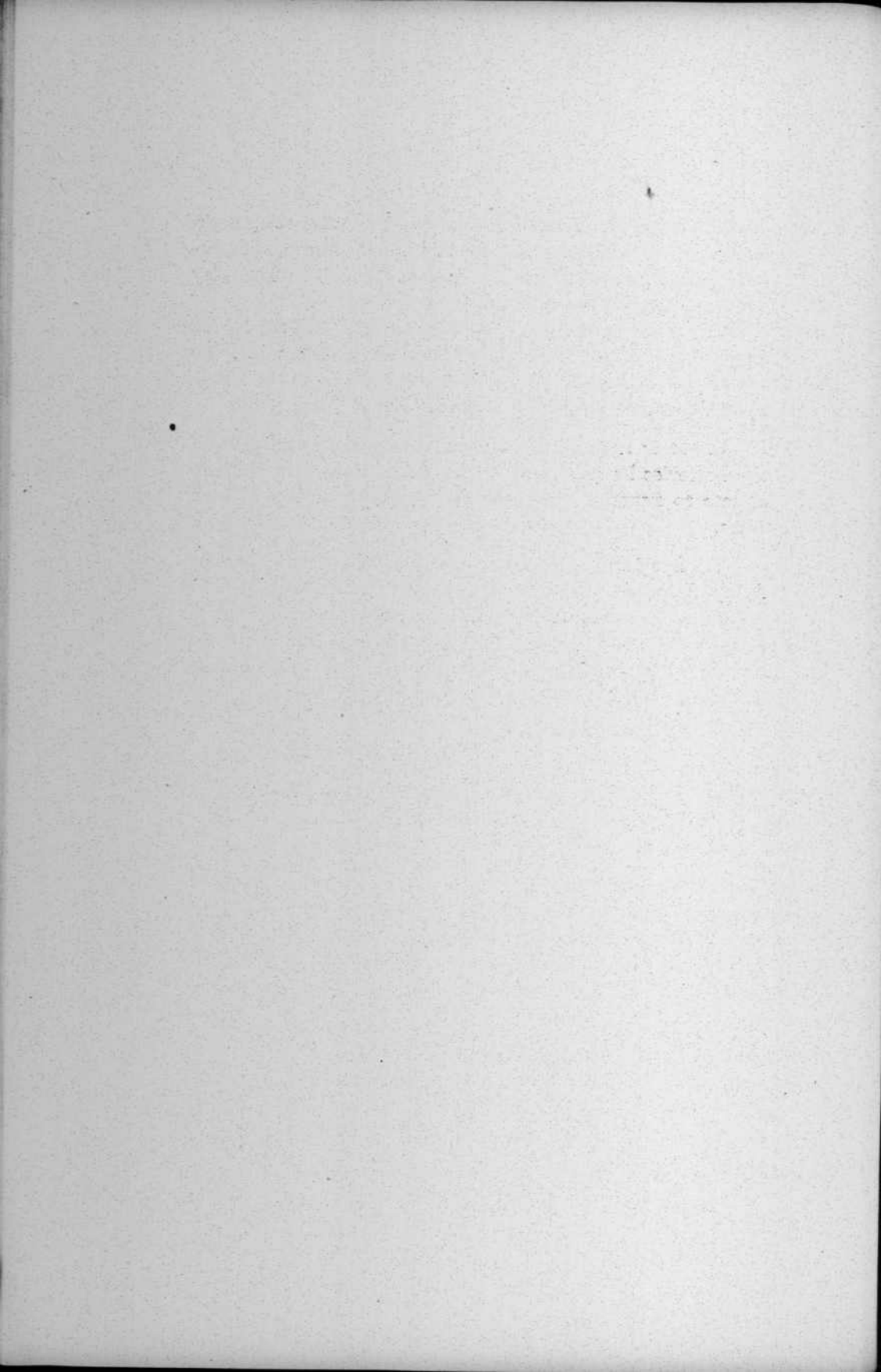
22, 1926, and the Battalion entrained on a special train leaving Fort Barrancas at 2:30 P. M., arriving at Jacksonville Monday at 6:10 A. M., August 23, 1926. The Key West contingents were attached to the Florida East Coast Railway train, arriving at their home station at 7:30 A. M., August 24, 1926. The Coast Defense Commander, his officers and band showed the Battalion the same courtesies upon departure and upon arrival.

6. It is recommended that the enlisted strength of the batteries be increased as the present strength is inadequate to function properly in the firing of the 10-inch rifles.

7. Special mention is to be made of the two Regular Army Sergeant Instructors, Sergeant Willie Combs and Sergeant Christian C. Nonnemacher, who are assigned to Battery "A" and Battery "B" respectively, for their excellent work and untiring efforts in the training of the batteries. Both these men are excellent instructors and are to be commended.

M. R. WOODWARD,

*Major CAC., FNG.  
Comdg. 265th CA. Bn. (HD).*



## APPENDIX C

## SMALL ARMS COMPETITIONS.

*National Matches:*

HEADQUARTERS,  
THIRD BATTALION  
124TH INFANTRY.

Orlando, Florida, September 30, 1925.

Subject: *Florida National Guard Team, National Matches, Camp Perry, Ohio, 1925.*

To: *The Adjutant General, State of Florida, St. Augustine, Florida.*

1. Pursuant to S. O. 164, A. G. O. Florida, August 22, 1925, the members of the Florida National Guard Rifle Team assembled at Jacksonville, Florida, on the evening of August 27th and departed for Camp Perry, Ohio, via: Atlantic Coast Line Railway, at 8:35 P. M., same date. They arrived at Camp Perry, Ohio, at 4:30 P. M., August 29th, after delay of over six hours due to poor railroad connections.

2. Upon arrival at Camp Perry, the team was immediately assigned quarters and was comfortably settled by 6:00 P. M.

3. Rifles and other equipment were drawn from Camp Quartermaster on the morning of August 30th, and the remainder of the day was spent in cleaning equipment and putting every thing ship shape for the training period.

4. Monday, August 31st, was devoted to preliminary instruction under Captain Laymon of Fort Benning. This

instruction was ably handled and the team was greatly benefited by it.

5. Range Firing under the direction of the Small Arms Instructor commenced on Tuesday, September 1st, and continued until the evening of September 2nd.

6. The Individual Matches commenced on September 3rd, and since all range personnel was required to handle targets for these matches no further organized team training could be carried on.

7. In order to get as much practice as possible the team entered the individual matches and our team members made a very creditable showing, when lack of range practice is taken into consideration.

8. The National Matches opened on September 17th, and as usual several of our men fell down at 200 yards off hand firing, and at 200 yards rapid fire, but the team as a whole gradually pulled themselves together and shot particularly well at 400 yards rapid fire and 600 and 1,000 yards slow fire, and ended up in 21st place among all National Guard teams entered.

9. The personnel of the team was of high order. Every member worked hard and gave his best. If the esprit and morale displayed by this team may be instilled into all future teams, there will be no cause to worry about the ultimate success of Florida's teams at future National Matches.

PRESTON AYERS,

*Maj. 124th Infantry,  
Team Captain.*



REPORT OF LIEUTENANT COLONEL WOODFIN G.  
JONES, 124TH INFANTRY, UPON SOUTH-  
EASTERN RIFLE AND PISTOL  
TOURNAMENT IN 1926.

*Corps Area Matches:*

DUVAL COUNTY ARMORY.

Jacksonville, Florida, September 4, 1926.

Subject: *Report of participation of Florida National Guard in Rifle and Pistol Tournament at Fort Screven, Ga.*

To: *The Adjutant General, Florida, St. Augustine, Florida.*

1. The following report is submitted of the participation of the Rifle Team of the National Guard of Florida in the Southeastern Championship Rifle and Pistol Tournament at Fort Screven, Georgia.

2. The Team participated in the above matches August 20th to 27th, 1926, both dates inclusive, pursuant to Special Orders No. 151, Office of The Adjutant General, Florida, dated August 17, 1926. The following named officers and enlisted men constituted the team:

Lt. Col. Chester H. Wilson, 124th Inf.  
Lt. Col. Woodfin G. Jones, 124th Inf.  
Major Preston Ayers, 124th Inf.  
2nd Lt. Horace B. Crain, Hq. Co. 3rd Bn., 124th Inf.  
1st Sgt. W. J. Thomas, Co. F., 124th Inf.  
Sgt. S. B. Kitchen, Co. F., 124th Inf.  
Sgt. Arnold Morway, Hq. Co., 124th Inf.  
Sgt. P. Stratacus, Hq. Co., 124th Inf.  
Pvt. J. J. Kimmell, Co. K., 124th Inf.  
Pvt. W. J. Bryson, Hq. Co., 124th Inf.  
Sgt. U. P. Stacey, Co. K., 124th Inf.

Major Preston Ayers reported at Fort Screven on

August 23rd and remained to the end of the tournament.

3. *Training*—The team was assembled at the Duval County Armory for transportation to Fort Screven, Ga., on August 19th, so that no organized training was possible. Those members who reside in Jacksonville practiced at the State Camp Ground irregularly for about three weeks prior to August 19th. Lt. Crain, Sgt. Stacey, and Pvt. Kimmell also fired at the State Camp Grounds August 16-17-18. All of the above training was voluntary, and without expense to the State. Lack of training was apparent in the first matches entered by the members. The Team Captain as well as all others present were firing members, so little coaching was possible.

4. *Individual Matches*—All members were entered in all individual matches. This was necessary in order to target the rifles with the new ammunition, for practice and to accustom the members to firing under match conditions.

No targets or time were available for firing other than in the scheduled matches. All members showed a gradual improvement in scores. The amount of firing by each man, entailed by this, was somewhat excessive so they were permitted to drop out on parts of the later matches in order to save themselves for the final team match.

Bronze medals were won by the following:

Sgt. S. B. Kitchen, 300 yd. R. F. Match.  
 Lt. Col. C. H. Wilson, 600 yd. any rifle Match.  
 Sgt. A. Morway, 1,000 yd. Two-man Team Match.  
 Pvt. J. H. Bryson, 1,000 yd. Two-man Team Match.  
 Sgt. S. B. Kitchen, 200 yd. Two-man Team Match.  
 1st Sgt. W. J. Thomas, 200 yd. Two-man Team Match.

The following won cash prizes in the matches indicated:

Sgt. P. Stratacus, 300 yd. R. F. Match.  
 Lt. H. B. Crain, Swiss Match.

Sgt. A. Morway, Swiss Match.

Pvt. J. H. Bryson, Swiss Match.

1st Sgt. W. J. Thomas, Swiss Match.

Sgt. A. Morway, Long Range Match.

Lt. Col. W. G. Jones, 200 yd. Any Rifle Match.

Lt. Col. W. G. Jones, 600 yd. Any Rifle Match.

Lt. Col. C. H. Wilson won first place and gold medal in Small Bore (22 caliber) Match. Lt. Col. W. G. Jones was 4th in this match. Lt. Col. Wilson used metallic sight, against telescopic sights used by most of the other contestants.

5. *Team Matches*—The following Team Matches were entered:

(a) Regimental Championship Team Match August 20th, 10 shots 200 yd. standing; 10 shots 600 yd. prone.

*Team Personnel:*

Lt. Col. C. H. Wilson,

Lt. Col. W. G. Jones,

Lt. H. B. Crain,

Sgt. S. B. Kitchen,

Sgt. A. Morway,

Pvt. J. H. Bryson.

Of five Teams fired in this Match, Florida stood fourth.

(b) Adjutant General's Match—August 24th. 10 shots 200 yd. standing; 10 shots 600 yd. prone.

*Team Personnel:*

Lt. Col. C. H. Wilson,

Lt. Col. W. G. Jones,

Maj. Preston Ayers,

Lt. H. B. Crain,

Sgt. A. Morway,

Pvt. J. H. Bryson,

Florida won this Match over teams from Georgia and

South Carolina. The Team was awarded the Adjutant General's Trophy and each member a bronze medal.

(c) Southeastern Championship Team Match—August 27th. The National Match Course.

*Team Personnel:*

Maj. Preston Ayers,  
Lt. H. B. Crain,  
1st Sgt. W. J. Thomas,  
Sgt. S. B. Kitchen,  
Sgt. A. Morway,  
Pvt. J. H. Bryson.

Florida stood third in this Match, out of six teams firing.

6. All members fired steadily in the final Match and turned in good scores. Sgt. Arnold Morway, Hq. Co., 124th Infantry, made some excellent scores and generally managed to be among the high men, and deserves special mention. Private J. H. Bryson, Hq. Co., 124th Infantry, is a new man with the service rifle but did some remarkably good shooting. With more experience his marksmanship will become better and better. He deserves special mention for his work with the team. 1st. Sgt. W. J. Thomas, Company F, 124th Infantry, improved noticeably during the period at Fort Screven. Lt. Crain fired well and consistently throughout the tournament.

7. *Pistol*—No attempt was made to enter a pistol team in the Match held on August 24th, there being insufficient members present who had had any practice with the pistol. Lt. Cols. Wilson and Jones entered several of the individual pistol matches. Lt. Col. Wilson placed fourth in the Slow Fire Match August 20th; eleventh in the Timed Fire Match August 21st; and thirteenth in the Southeastern Individual Championship Match August 21st; Lt. Col. Jones was sixteenth in this match.

8. *Comments*—All things considered it is believed that the team and the individual members made as good a showing as could be expected. The Tournament as conducted by the 8th Infantry was most successful. Relations with the troops stationed at Fort Screven and members of visiting teams were very cordial. The Commanding Officer, Fort Screven, Col. R. J. Burt, rendered every assistance possible, was continually inquiring as to our needs and ever ready to help us out.

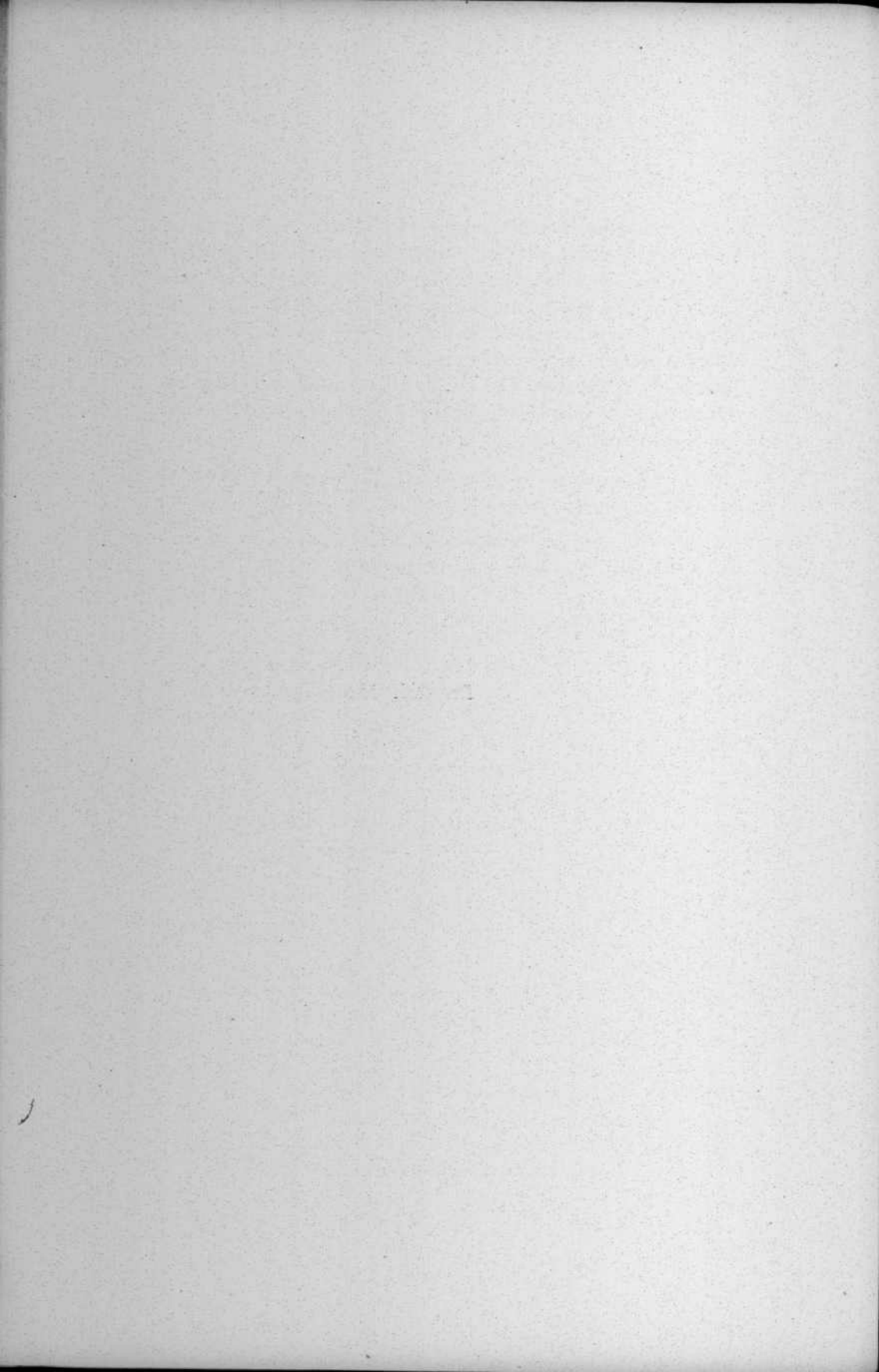
9. This report is submitted by the undersigned on account of absence from the State of Lt. Col. C. H. Wilson.

10. Report on finances and equipment and ammunition will be submitted upon return of Lt. Col. Wilson from leave. He has all data relative to expenditure, procurement of ammunition and equipment.

WOODFIN G. JONES,

*Lt. Col. 124th Infantry, FNG.*





## APPENDIX D

## REPORTS ON ACTIVITIES OF STATE SERVICE OFFICER.

The following monthly reports have been received during the year 1926 from the State Service Officer:

Jacksonville, Florida.

*Adjutant General,  
State of Florida,  
St. Augustine, Florida.*

Dear Sir:

I beg to report that this office was opened in the United States Veterans' Bureau April 1, 1926. We have handled so far but three claims. One of these claims could not be acted on here, due to the fact that the files were in Boston, and the claimant was not a resident of Florida. The other two claims are in the process of handling at the present time.

*May:* I attended the State Convention of the American Legion at Daytona Beach the early part of the month and addressed the Convention advising them of the establishment of this office and assuring the members present of my desire to aid them in every way in getting through claims of disabled veterans or their families. This office has handled six new claims during the month. Most of these are still in suspense owing to the delay in claimants in returning necessary reports to complete same.

*June:* This office has handled fifteen new cases during the past month and closed up several of the old ones. The writer spent one day last month at the United States Veterans' Hospital No. 63 at Lake City.

*July:* This office handled fifteen new cases and the State Service Officer made one trip to Raiford and one trip to United States Veterans' Hospital, Lake City, Florida.

*August:* This office handled six new cases by mail and the State Service Officer made two trips to the U. S. Veterans' Hospital, Lake City, to contact veterans at that place.

*September:* This office handled eleven new cases and the State Service Officer made two trips to Daytona and DeLand on guardianship cases and one trip to the U. S. Veterans' Hospital, Lake City, Florida.

*October:* This office handled fourteen new cases by mail and the State Service Officer made the following trips:

One trip to Deland and Daytona,

One trip to Palatka, Marianna,

One trip to Crestview, Milton and Pensacola.

Two trips to U. S. Veterans' Hospital, Lake City. The above mentioned trips with the exception of the two trips to Lake City were made with the Regional Attorney of the United States Veterans' Bureau for the purpose of contacting County Judges in guardianship cases, which is now the most important work to be handled by this office.

*November:* This office has handled twelve new cases and the State Service Officer has made one trip to Lake City, Florida, to contact veterans in the United States Veterans' Hospital.

*December:* This office handled eighteen new cases by mail and the State Service Officer made one trip to Daytona and DeLand.

## APPENDIX E

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### REPORT OF STATE ARMORY BOARD.

St. Augustine, Fla., December 31, 1926.

Subject: *Biennial Report of State Armory Board.*

To: *The Adjutant General of Florida, State Arsenal.*

1. Informal conferences of State Armory Board have been held from time to time during the two year period just concluded, for the purpose of passing upon the suitability of buildings proposed to be erected or to be used for armory purposes. Also to consider features of improvements and needed camp facilities that have been and are still being installed at the State Camp Grounds.

2. On May 6, 1926, the personnel of the Board was changed by the appointment of Colonel Vivian B. Collins, 124th Infantry, to succeed Colonel Raymond C. Turck, resigned from the service. (G. O. No. 3, AGO., dated May 6, 1926.)

3. On June 8, 1926, an important meeting was held to consider and adopt rules to govern the use and letting of the auditorium at the State Arsenal. The minutes of this meeting follow:

#### MINUTES OF A MEETING OF THE STATE ARMORY BOARD HELD AT THE STATE ARSENAL, ST.

AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA, AT 11:00 O'CLOCK

A. M., SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1925.

The meeting was called to order by The Adjutant General as Vice-Chairman. Those present were:

Brig. General J. Clifford R. Foster, Adjutant General,  
Vice-Chairman.

Lieut. Col. J. H. Spengler, Q. M. C., State Quartermaster.

Major George W. Bassett, J. A. G. Department,  
a quorum.

The Vice-Chairman brought to the attention of the Board the necessity for formal action fixing policies to govern the use of the new auditorium of the State Arsenal, and a schedule of charges to be made when the auditorium is rented.

After full discussion of this subject, the following resolution was proposed and offered by Major Bassett, seconded by Lieut. Colonel Spengler and unanimously adopted by the Board.

Policies and Regulations Governing use of Auditorium at  
State Arsenal:

"WHEREAS, The auditorium at the State Arsenal is now completed and equipped for use, and there are many demands for its use by various organizations of the City of St. Augustine, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED, By the Armory Board of the State of Florida that the following policies and regulations governing the future use of such auditorium are hereby adopted.

1. It is the policy of the Board to make this auditorium and its furnishings and facilities available for all proper uses by the National Guard of Florida, located permanently or temporarily at the Post of St. Augustine, and for all purposes designed to promote and benefit other arms or divisions of the military forces of the United States.

2. It is desired, also, that the auditorium be made available for other proper public uses, particularly of a patriotic or civic character and to this end its uses will be



granted upon reasonable terms to responsible groups or organizations.

3. It is further desired that the facilities of the auditorium be made available for all uses that will promote the cultural development of the community, including art exhibits, musical recitals, lectures and programs of educational value, and its use for such general purposes shall be granted.

4. In restriction of the provisions of the foregoing paragraphs it is considered that the use of the auditorium shall not be granted for—

a. The conduct of religious exercises of a sectarian character.

b. To individuals for private entertainments.

c. For dances, except those given by military organizations, or organizations of ex-service men or women's organizations auxiliary thereto.

5. The following schedule of charges for the use of the auditorium and its facilities is approved and prescribed:

a. For all official military uses, and for entertainments for or by military organizations (when authorized) no charge shall be made.

b. For public meetings where matters important to the interests of the community are to be discussed, and which meetings are held under the auspices of the City authorities or Chamber of Commerce, no charge need be made.

c. For meetings or entertainments by civic or patriotic organizations, and organizations of ex-service men, for which no admission charge is made, and that are not for profit, the use of the auditorium may be granted at a nominal charge, based upon cost of operations.

d. The use of the auditorium may be granted upon similar nominal charge for entertainments by responsible civic, patriotic or charitable organizations, when entertainments are for profit, but when the funds to be realized are to be expended for some charitable or other purpose of recognized public benefit, such authority for use of the auditorium to be granted by specific action of the Armory Board in each case however.

e. Nominal charge for the use of the auditorium are prescribed as follows:

- |   |         |
|---|---------|
| (1) Day-time meetings when lights are not used .....            | \$ 2.00 |
| (2) Day-time meetings when light or heat is used .....          | 4.00    |
| (3) Night meetings when light only is used .....                | 6.00    |
| (4) Night meetings when both light and heat are furnished ..... | 8.00    |

f. The following schedule of regular rentals is prescribed:

- |  |         |
|--|---------|
| (1) For half-day, without light or heat.....                       | \$15.00 |
| (2) Full day-time use without light or heat .....                  | 25.00   |
| (3) For day-time meetings with heat, not exceeding half day .....  | 20.00   |
| (4) For day-time use, with heat morning and afternoon .....        | 30.00   |
| (5) Evening use, without heat .....                                | 30.00   |
| (6) Evening use, with heat .....                                   | 35.00   |
| (7) Full day and night use with light (and heat if required) ..... | 50.00   |

6. In special cases where continuous use of the audi-

torium is desired by organizations, a special arrangement by the month may be authorized by the Armory Board.

7. For all uses not comprehended under these resolutions, the authority of the Armory Board must be obtained.

8. The granting of all permits will be under the supervision of The Adjutant General, as the senior military authority in charge.

There being no further business to take up at this meeting, the Board adjourned.

Approved as a true record of proceedings.

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,

*The Adjutant General,  
Vice Chairman.*

*Attest:*

GEORGE W. BASSETT, JR.,

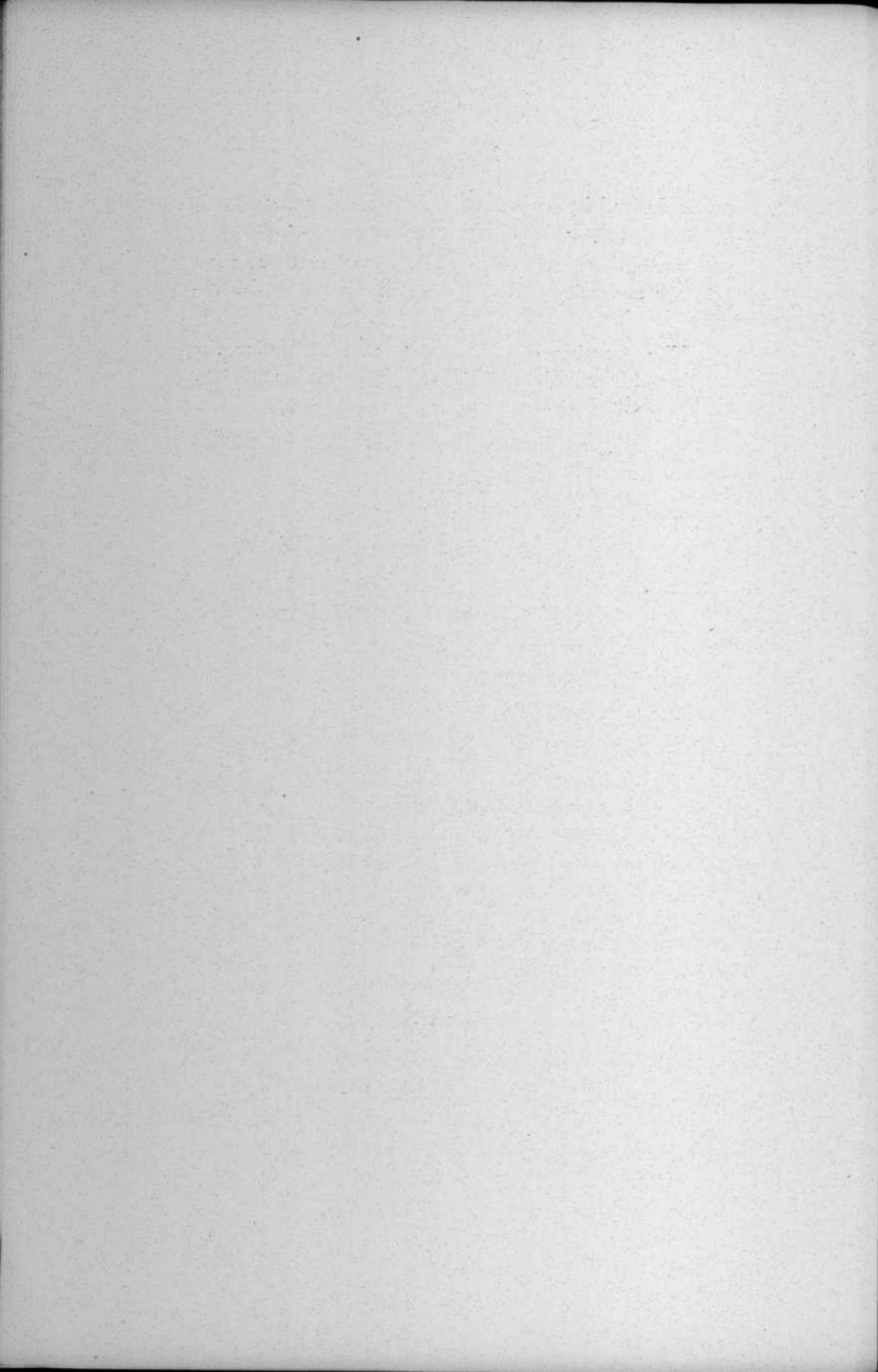
*Major, J. A. G. Department,  
Recorder.*

4. The Adjutant General, as a member of the Board, and its executive officer, having been given authority by resolutions of the Board, to enter into leases covering the use of property donated or rented to the State for military uses, and to handle the administrative details of such transactions, they are not recorded herein in detail but are of record in the office of The Adjutant General.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE W. BASSETT, JR.,

*Major, Judge Advocate General's Dept., FNG  
Secretary.*



## APPENDIX F

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GENERAL ORDERS OF 1925 AND 1926.

### STATE OF FLORIDA—MILITARY DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL,

STATE ARSENAL,

ST. AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA.

*January 10, 1925.*

#### GENERAL ORDERS

##### No. 1.

1. The season for target practice on outdoor ranges by all organizations of the Florida National Guard during 1925 will cover the period from January 1st to December 31st.

2. The following reports required of units of the Florida National Guard are discontinued, effective January 15, 1925:

Monthly Report of Changes

Semi-annual Roster

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,

*Brigadier General, F. N. G.,  
The Adjutant General, Florida.*

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### STATE OF FLORIDA

MILITARY DEPARTMENT,

OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL,

STATE ARSENAL, ST. AUGUSTINE.

*February 5, 1925.*

#### GENERAL ORDERS

##### No. 2.

1. In the interest of a more efficient administration and accounting for public funds and military property in use in the Florida National Guard, it is necessary to adopt a more definite policy with regard to the audit, adjustment and final settlement of such accounts.

2. Every officer who is responsible for public military property shall make a careful verification and check of such property, item



by item, during the last month of each quarter of the calendar year. It is intended that in all organizations this inspection and complete check of property shall precede the preparation of quarterly pay rolls. Where shortages of individual equipment or other property is disclosed, collection of the money value of the same will be made or it will be charged on the pay rolls, unless the circumstances warrant the initiation of survey proceedings. Where survey proceedings are necessary to secure relief from property lost or damaged through unavoidable causes, and under circumstances that involve no fault or neglect, such proceedings will be initiated as soon as the loss or damage has been shown to have occurred.

3. It appears that there is often long and unnecessary delay in the final settlement of the accounts of officers upon the tender of their resignations, or when, for other reasons, they are relieved from or transferred out of positions in which they were responsible for funds and property. In most cases where there has been unnecessarily great delay in the settlement of property accounts, this has resulted from the failure or neglect of the responsible officers to institute survey proceedings, or to furnish required testimony when surveys have been submitted. To avoid the continuance of these conditions, it will hereafter be provided that when orders are issued relieving an officer from duty in which he has been responsible for either public funds or military property, such order will specifically direct the transfer of such funds and property and a final accounting for the same. A reasonable time will be allowed following the issuance of such orders, not exceeding fifteen days for transfer and thirty days for accounting. At the end of that time if the property involved, or any part of it shall not have been transferred and shall remain unaccounted for, the initiative will be taken by the State Quartermaster, who will recommend steps to recover the property and initiate surveys, if that be necessary.

4. Surveys that have been instituted to investigate the loss of property will not be protracted for an excessive length of time, but will be terminated and brought to conclusion as promptly as may be possible and consistent with the interests of the Government and of the individuals concerned.

5. Following action by the War Department in survey proceedings, the steps necessary to the closing of the case and adjustment of the accounts of the State Quartermaster's office will be promptly taken. Where responsibility for losses is fixed upon individuals in the State service and a money charge is assessed, collection will be effected without delay, and if refundment is not promptly made upon demand, collection will be effected by pay stoppage if possible, otherwise by claim under the bond of the accountable or responsible officer.

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,

*Brig. General, F. N. G.,  
The Adjutant General, Florida.*

STATE OF FLORIDA  
MILITARY DEPARTMENT,  
STATE ARSENAL, ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA.

February 18, 1925.

GENERAL ORDERS

No. 3.

ANNUAL ARMORY INSPECTION.

1. No physical inventory of property will be made in connection with the Annual Armory Inspection this year.
2. The following data should be recorded in advance of the inspection for delivery to the inspecting officer:

	Officers.	Enlisted Men.
Active strength of Organization .....	.....	.....
Number of assigned reserves .....	.....	.....
Personnel, less than one year's service .....	.....	.....
Personnel, one to two years' service .....	.....	.....
Personnel, two to three years' service ....	.....	.....
Personnel, more than three yrs.' service .....	.....	.....
No. in U. S. Army during World War ....	.....	.....
Average strength, past 12 months .....	.....	.....
Total No. drills, past 12 months .....	.....	.....
Average attendance, past 12 months .....	.....	.....
Personnel protected by:		
Antityphoid inoculation .....	.....	.....
Successful vaccination .....	.....	.....
Percentage of enlisted attendance for past 12 months, based on average strength and average attendance .....	.....	.....

3. The schedule of inspection is as follows:

Unit or Individual.		Inspecting Officer.
ARCADIA	April 15	
Btry. "F," 116th F. A.		Capt. M. C. Heyser, F. A.
Capt. R. Smith, Adj. 56th F. A. Brig.		
Capt. E. A. Albritton (Chap.) 116th F. A.		
BARTOW	April 17	
Hdqtrs. 2nd Bn., 116th F. A.		Capt. M. C. Heyser, F. A.
Hdqtrs. Det. & C. T. 2nd Bn., 116th F. A.		
BROOKSVILLE	April 15	
31st Military Police Company		Capt. R. Joerg, Jr., Inf.
DAYTONA	April 9	
Co. "A," 124th Inf.		Capt. R. B. Ennis, Inf.
Maj. Guy A. Klock, M. C.		
FORT MYERS	April 16	
Hdqtrs. Btry., 116th F. A.		Capt. M. C. Heyser, F. A.

*Unit or Individual.**Inspecting Officer.***JACKSONVILLE***Infantry*

April 6-7

Hdqtrs. 124th Inf.  
 Hdqtrs. Co., 124th Inf.  
 Howitzer Co., 124th Inf.  
 Hdqtrs. 2nd Bn., 124th Inf.  
 Hdqtrs. Co., 2nd Bn., 124th Inf.  
 Co. "F," 124th Infantry  
 Band Section, Service Co., 124th Inf.  
 Capt. G. R. Garcia, I. G. D.  
 Capt. Carroll H. Frink, D. C., 124th Inf.  
 Capt. T. A. Blinn, M. C., 124th Inf.  
 Capt. A. C. McKenzie, M. C., 124th Inf.

Capt. R. B. Ennis, Inf.

*Coast Artillery*

April 9

Bn. Hdqtrs. 1st Sep. Bn. C. A. C.  
 Hdqtrs. Det. 1st Sep. Bn., C. A. C.  
 Btry. "A," 1st Sep. Bn., C. A. C.

Col. F. E. Johnson, C. A. C.

*Q. M. Corps*

April 8-9

Motor Transport Co. No. 220  
 Motorcycle Co. No. 106

Capt. J. C. Longino, Q. M. C.

**JASPER**

April 13

Co. "E," 106th Engineers

Lt. T. Dodson Stamps, C. E.

**KEY WEST**

April 11

Btry. "B," 1st Sep. Bn., C. A. C.  
 Capt. W. B. Keating, M. C.

Capt. J. J. Maher, C. A. C.

**LAKE CITY**

April 9

Co. "H," 124th Inf.

Capt. R. Joerg, Jr., Inf.

**LAKELAND**

April 14

Btry. "D," 116th F. A.  
 Capt. Floyd G. Martin, V. C., 116th F. A.

Capt. M. C. Heyser, F. A.

**LIVE OAK**

April 8

Co. "E," 124th Inf.

Capt. R. Joerg, Jr., Inf.

**MIAMI**

April 11

Co. "B," 124th Inf.  
 Maj. R. N. Ward, 124th Inf.

Capt. R. B. Ennis, Inf.

**ORLANDO**

April 14

Co. "K," 124th Inf.  
 Capt. C. P. Hartridge (Chap.) 124th Inf.  
 Capt. Frank C. Boardman, M. C., 124th Inf.

Capt. R. Joerg, Jr., Inf.

**PALMETTO**

April 18

Co. "I," 124th Inf.

Capt. R. Joerg, Jr., Inf.

**PLANT CITY**

April 13

Btry. "E," 116th F. A.  
 Lt. Col. V. B. Collins, 124th Inf.

Capt. M. C. Heyser, F. A.

*Unit or Individual.**Inspecting Officer.*

PANAMA CITY	April 15	
Co. "D," 106th Engineers		<i>Lt. T. Dodson Stamps, C. E.</i>
SANFORD	April 11 to 13, (Incl.)	
Co. "D," 124th Inf.		<i>Capt. R. Joerg, Jr., Inf.</i>
Hdqtrs. Co., 1st Bn., 124th Inf.		
Med. Det., 124th Inf.		
STARKE	April 9	
Co. "G," 124th Infantry		<i>Capt. R. Joerg, Jr., Inf.</i>
Lt. Col. C. R. Layton, Inf. G. S., 31st Div.		
ST. AUGUSTINE	April 8	
State Staff Corps and Depts.		<i>Capt. R. B. Ennis, Inf.</i>
State Arsenal and Sup. Depot		
Hdqtrs. 31st Div. (Hdqtrs. designated as St. Augustine, Comdg. Officer at Leesburg.)		
ST. PETERSBURG	April 17	
Co. "L," 124th Inf.		<i>Capt. R. Joerg, Jr., Inf.</i>
TAMPA	April 8 to 10, (Incl.)	
Hdqtrs. 116th F. A.		<i>Capt. M. C. Heyser, F. A.</i>
Hdqtrs. 1st Bn., 116th F. A.		
Hdqtrs. Det. & C. T., 1st Bn., 116th F. A.		
Btry. "A," 116th F. A.		
Btry. "B," 116th F. A.		
Btry. "C," 116th F. A.		
Med. Det., 116th F. A.		
TARPON SPRINGS	April 16	
Hdqtrs. 2nd. Bn., 124th Inf.		<i>Capt. R. Joerg, Jr., Inf.</i>
Hdqtrs. Co., 3rd Bn., 124th Inf.		
TALLAHASSEE	April 7	
Co. "M," 124th Inf.		<i>Capt. R. Joerg, Jr., Inf.</i>
WEST PALM BEACH	April 10	
Co. "C," 124th Inf.		<i>Capt. R. B. Ennis, Inf.</i>
WINTER HAVEN	April 11	
Service Btry., 116th F. A.		<i>Capt. M. C. Heyser, F. A.</i>

4. Commanding Officers will make all necessary preparation for this inspection and will take such steps as will insure the largest possible attendance. Where there is more than one unit at their stations to be inspected, they will publish schedules, considering both the convenience of the inspecting officer and the units.

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,

*Brigadier General, F. N. G.,  
The Adjutant General, Florida.*

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STATE OF FLORIDA  
MILITARY DEPARTMENT  
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL  
STATE ARSENAL, ST. AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA

*March 11, 1925.*

GENERAL ORDERS

No. 4.

1. Announcement is made with deep regret of the death of Captain Carroll H. Frink, Dental Corps, Florida National Guard, which occurred March 9, 1925.

Captain Carroll H. Frink was born at Jasper, Florida, on September 6, 1874. He graduated from the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, Baltimore, Maryland, March, 1895. He was Director, Red Cross, from 1913 to 1920. He entered the Florida National Guard March 24, 1921, as First Lieutenant, Dental Corps, promoted Captain Dental Corps January 7, 1922.

The funeral of the late Captain Carroll H. Frink will take place today in Jacksonville, and the Commanding Officer of the Florida National Guard at the Post of Jacksonville will furnish an appropriate escort.

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,  
*Brigadier General, F. N. G.,  
The Adjutant General, Florida.*

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STATE OF FLORIDA,  
MILITARY DEPARTMENT  
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL  
STATE ARSENAL, ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA.

June 4, 1925.

GENERAL ORDERS  
No. 5.

1. Announcement is made of the following camps of instruction that will constitute the summer field exercises for 1925 of the Florida National Guard:

STATE CAMP GROUND, AUGUST 9TH to 23RD, INCLUSIVE

State Staff Corps and Departments.  
124th Infantry.  
Companies D and E, 106th Engineers.  
Motorcycle Company No. 106.  
Motor Transport Company No. 220.  
31st Military Police Company.

CAMP McCLELLAN, ALABAMA, AUGUST 9TH TO 23RD,  
INCLUSIVE.

Headquarters, 31st Infantry Division.

FORT BRAGG, N. C., AUGUST 2ND TO 16TH, INCLUSIVE.

Brigade Staff, 56th Field Artillery Brigade.  
116th Field Artillery.

FORT BARRANCAS, FLORIDA, AUGUST 2ND TO 16TH,  
INCLUSIVE.

First Separate Battalion, C. A. C. (H. D.)

2. On account of the shortage of Federal funds, no school of instruction for line officers will be held this year.

3. No funds are available for the holding of a State Rifle Competition separate from the field training provided this year. Competitive firing will be held however at the State Camp Ground August 20, 21, and 22, during which the National Guard Team for the National Matches will be selected. Representatives from the recognized civilian rifle clubs throughout the State will be admitted to certain competitions on these dates.

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,  
*Brigadier General, F. N. G.,  
The Adjutant General, Florida.*

STATE OF FLORIDA  
MILITARY DEPARTMENT  
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL  
STATE ARSENAL, ST. AUGUSTINE

June 19, 1925.

GENERAL ORDERS

No. 6.

DEFENSE TEST

1. Pursuant to Militia Bureau letter dated June 11, 1925, and to subsequent instructions received from the Commanding General of the Fourth Corps Area, a Defense Test of all units of the Florida National Guard will take place on July 4, 1925.

2. This is the warning order contemplated under paragraph 36-a, Army Regulations 120-10. For the purpose of this Test, it will be assumed that the "mobilization order," provided for under paragraph 36-b, A. R. 120-10, has been received at each Post of the Florida National Guard on the night of July 3rd, and Commanding officers of Posts, and of all organizations thereat, will issue further necessary orders for carrying out the Test.

NECESSARY ACTION

3. This Test is to be conducted without expense to the Federal Government or to the State, and M-Day activities will be so limited. The test will include, however,

- (a) An assembly of all officers, and all Federally recognized units of the National Guard at each post. This assembly to be so timed as to permit of participation in any parade that may be arranged for in connection with a local Defense Day Demonstration program.
- (b) Muster and inspection of each unit by the Post Commander.
- (c) Practical operation of the system of recruiting provided for under the mobilization plan of each unit.
- (d) A careful examination by the Post Commander, of the Unit Mobilization Plan of each organization with special relation to the following matters, and to determine the practicability of the arrangements contemplated:
  - (1) Procurement and suitability of local rendezvous.
  - (2) Arrangements for local recruiting and reception of men from local draft boards.
  - (3) Administration of physical examinations.
  - (4) Preparation of records.
  - (5) Messing of organizations.
  - (6) Provision for obtaining and issuing necessary clothing and equipment.

- (7) Detail of officers authorized to contract indebtedness on the part of the United States.
- (8) Care of the sick.

4. The Defense Test provided for under this order will take the place of a regular drill for the week of June 28-July 4, and proper orders will be issued by local commanders changing the day and time of drill for the week, where that is necessary.

#### REPORTS

5. Immediately upon receipt of this order, every commissioned officer of the Florida National Guard will carefully read and study the provisions of Army Regulations Nos. 120-10 and 130-10.

6. On the Day of the Defense Test, or within one day thereafter, the Commanding Officer at each Post will forward to this office his report upon the Defense Test, muster and inspection, making special report for each unit, upon Form No. 2, which will be furnished from this office for the purpose.

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,

*Adjutant General, Florida,  
Chief of Staff.*

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### STATE OF FLORIDA

#### MILITARY DEPARTMENT

#### OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

STATE ARSENAL, ST. AUGUSTINE

*July 6, 1925.*

#### GENERAL ORDERS

##### No. 7.

1. Captain Clyde D. Parmelee, Field Artillery, D. O. L., having reported to the Governor in compliance with paragraph 26, S. O. No. 106, War Department, May 5, 1925, announcement is made of his assignment as Instructor of Field Artillery, National Guard of Florida, with station at Tampa, Florida.

2. Announcement is made of the detail of Major Woodfin G. Jones, Infantry, D. O. L., as Instructor of Infantry, Florida National Guard by Paragraph 5, Special Orders No. 147, War Department, June 25, 1925. The order referred to is effective August 1, 1925. Major Jones' station will be Jacksonville, Florida.

3. Announcement is made of the relief of Captain James L. Ballard, Infantry, D. O. L., from duty with the 124th Infantry, F. N. G., effective on or about September 5, 1925. Captain Ballard is relieved by paragraph 65, Special Orders No. 96, War Department, dated April 23, 1925.

4. Announcement is made of the relief of Major William Ord Ryan, Field Artillery, D. O. L., from duty with the 116th Field Artillery, F. N. G., on or about September 1, 1925. Major Ryan is relieved by Paragraph 51, Special Orders No. 97, War Department, dated April 24, 1925.

5. Sergeant Christian Nonnemacher, R-721442, Detached Enlisted Men's List, having reported in compliance with Paragraph 50, Special Orders No. 137, War Department, June 11, 1925, announcement is made of his assignment as Sergeant-Instructor, Coast Artillery (H. D.), with station at Key West, Florida.

6. Major Clarence T. Marsh, Coast Artillery Corps, D. O. L., having reported in compliance with paragraph 37, Special Orders, No. 133, War Department, June 6, 1925, announcement is made of his assignment as Instructor of Coast Artillery, National Guard of Florida, with station at Wilmington, N. C., vice Major Delmar S. Lenzner, Coast Artillery Corps, relieved.

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,

*Brigadier General, F. N. G.,  
The Adjutant General,  
Florida.*

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STATE OF FLORIDA

MILITARY DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

STATE ARSENAL, ST. AUGUSTINE

July 22, 1925.

GENERAL ORDERS

No. 8.

1. The following instructions for the Chief, Militia Bureau, contained in letter of July 9th, 1925 (File: 240.91 Gen.-54), are published for the information and guidance of all concerned. All units of the National Guard are limited for the Fiscal year 1926 (July 1st, 1925, to June 30th, 1926) to a total of 48 armory drills. There are no exceptions to this ruling and the formation for annual armory inspection must be included in this total. These 48 drills must be held: 24 drills during the period July 1, 1925-December 31, 1925; 12 drills, Jan. 1, 1926-March 31, 1926; 12 drills April 1, 1926-June 30, 1926.

2. By direction of the Secretary of War the "First Separate Battalion, Coast Artillery, Florida National Guard," is redesignated "265th Coast Artillery Battalion (Harbor Defense), Florida National Guard."

3. Acting upon the petition of citizens of Orlando, Florida, a unit of Infantry has been organized and mustered into the service

at that point. This unit was extended Federal recognition July 10, 1925, as:

Headquarters Company, 3rd Battalion, 124th Infantry.

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,

*Brigadier General, F. N. G.,  
The Adjutant General,  
Florida.*

OFFICIAL:

B. M. ATKINSON,

*Major, A. G. D., F. N. G.,  
Executive.*

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STATE OF FLORIDA

MILITARY DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

STATE ARSENAL, ST. AUGUSTINE

*August 10, 1925.*

GENERAL ORDERS

No. 9.

1. Acting upon the petition of citizens of Miami, Florida, a unit of Infantry has been organized and mustered into the service at that point. This unit was extended Federal recognition July 29, 1925, as:

Headquarters Company, 1st Battalion, 124th Infantry.

2. Under the provisions of General Orders, No. 5, War Department, dated Washington, D. C., March 23, 1925, the Headquarters Detachment and Combat train of the 1st and 2nd Battalions of the 116th Field Artillery, are redesignated as Headquarters Battery and Combat Train of the 1st and 2nd Battalions of the 116th Field Artillery, respectively.

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,

*Brigadier General, F. N. G.,  
The Adjutant General,  
Florida.*



STATE OF FLORIDA  
MILITARY DEPARTMENT  
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL  
STATE ARSENAL, ST. AUGUSTINE

September 10, 1925.

GENERAL ORDERS  
No. 10.

1. By direction of the Secretary of War, the 106th Motorcycle Company is relieved from assignment to the 31st Division and its designation is changed to: 146th Motorcycle Company, 4th Corps Q. M. Train.

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,  
*Brigadier General, F. N. G.,  
The Adjutant General,  
Florida.*

OFFICIAL:

B. M. ATKINSON,  
*Major, A. G. D., F. N. G.,  
Executive.*

STATE OF FLORIDA  
MILITARY DEPARTMENT  
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL  
STATE ARSENAL, ST. AUGUSTINE

October 17, 1925.

GENERAL ORDERS,  
No. 11.

1. Effective November 1, 1925, requests for the transfer of enlisted men will in each case give the mail or street address of the man to be transferred, in the city to which he has moved. When mail or street address is not known, and cannot be learned with reasonable effort, request for transfer will not be made, but the man may, after the lapse of a reasonable time, be considered as in desertion and request made to drop him as such.

2. Requests for transfer will also be accompanied by duly executed Certificates of Transfer (Form 367C-W.D.) made out to the commanding officer of the unit stationed in the city to which the man has moved, the space on the form for the quoting of the transferring order being left blank for filling in by the headquarters requested to authorize the transfer. Where the man has moved to a

city where there is more than one unit, the Certificate of Transfer will not be addressed to any Commanding Officer, that space being left blank for filling in by the headquarters ordering the transfer.

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,

*Brigadier General, F. N. G.,  
The Adjutant General,  
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OFFICIAL:

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Executive.*

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STATE OF FLORIDA

MILITARY DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

STATE ARSENAL, ST. AUGUSTINE

*December 2, 1925.*

GENERAL ORDERS,

No. 12.

The season for target practice on outdoor ranges by all organizations of the Florida National Guard during 1926 will cover the period from January 1st to December 31st.

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,

*Brigadier General, F. N. G.,  
The Adjutant General,  
Florida.*

OFFICIAL:

B. M. ATKINSON,

*Major, A. G. D., F. N. G.,  
Executive.*

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STATE OF FLORIDA  
MILITARY DEPARTMENT  
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL  
STATE ARSENAL, ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA.

January 18, 1926.

GENERAL ORDERS,  
No. 1.

1. With profound regret announcement is made of the sudden death at St. Augustine, after a short severe illness, of Colonel John N. Bradshaw, Florida National Guard, retired:

MILITARY RECORD

Colonel John Neil Bradshaw enlisted in "Company C, Florida Militia," otherwise known as the "Orlando Guards," in December, 1885, and served as Corporal and Sergeant; appointed First Lieutenant and Quartermaster on staff of Major of the "Second Battalion," in 1887; appointed Major and Assistant Adjutant General of Enrolled Militia in 1894; resigned and accepted appointment as First Lieutenant and Adjutant on staff of Major of Second Battalion, Florida State Troops, in 1895; appointed First Lieutenant and then Captain of Company "C," Second Battalion, in 1895; appointed Captain of Company "C," First Florida Infantry, United States Volunteers, May 18, 1898; appointed Major in Second Infantry, Florida State Troops, August 22, 1899, and Colonel of the same regiment May 29, 1903. Placed on the Retired List March 6, 1905.

Colonel Bradshaw will be interred at his old family home at Covington, Georgia, and as a mark of respect to this beloved Florida soldier the flags on all armories of the Florida National Guard will be displayed at half staff on January 20, 1926.

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,  
*Brigadier General, F. N. G.,  
The Adjutant General,  
Florida.*

OFFICIAL:

B. M. ATKINSON,  
*Major, A. G. D., F. N. G.,  
Executive.*

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## STATE OF FLORIDA

## MILITARY DEPARTMENT

STATE ARSENAL, ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA.

February 12, 1926.

GENERAL ORDERS,  
No. 2.

## ANNUAL ARMORY INSPECTION

1. The schedule for the Annual Armory inspection of the Florida National Guard for the year 1926 is as follows::

## Unit or Individual.

## Inspecting Officer.

## ARCADIA

April 27

Btry. F. 116th F. A.

Major R. D. Johnson, F. A.

Capt. R. Smith, Adj. 56th F. A. Brig.

Capt. E. A. Albritton (Chap.), 116th F. A.

Capt. H. P. Bevis, M. C. 116th F. A.

## BARTOW

April 29

Hdqrs. 2nd Bn., 116th F. A.

Major R. D. Johnson, F. A.

Hdqrs. Btry. and C. T. 2nd Bn., 116th F. A.

## BROOKSVILLE

April 23

31st Military Police Company

Capt. R. B. Ennis, Inf.

## DAYTONA BEACH

April 22

Company A, 124th Inf.

Capt. H. H. McClune, Inf.

Major Guy A. Klock, M. C.

Capt. Leon J. Harton, Adj. 62nd Inf. Brig.

## FORT MYERS

April 28

Hdqrs. Btry., 116th F. A.

Major R. D. Johnson, F. A.

## JACKSONVILLE

## Infantry

April 19 and 20

Hdqrs. Co., 124th Inf.

Capt. H. H. McClune, Inf.

Howitzer Co., 124th Inf.

Hdqrs. 2nd Bn., 124th Inf.

Hdqrs. Co., 2nd Bn., 124th Inf.

Co. F, 124th Inf.

Band Section, Service Co., 124th Inf.

Lt. Col. Chester H. Wilson, 124th Inf.

Major Herman Ulmer, IGD, SSC&amp;D

Major J. Alvin Register, 124th Inf.

Capt. A. C. McKenzie, M. C., 124th Inf.

Capt. C. H. Andress, 124th Inf.

Capt. J. Russell Ingram, 124th Inf.

1st Lieut. E. C. Schulenberg, 124th Inf.

*Unit or Individual.**Inspecting Officer.**Coast Artillery*

April 21

Bn. Hdqrs. 265th C. A. Bn. (HD) Major C. T. Marsh, C. A. C.  
 Hdqrs. Det., 265th C. A. Bn. (HD)  
 Btry. A, 265th C. A. Bn. (HD)

*Q. M. Corps*

April 21

Motor Transport Co. No. 220 Capt. J. C. Longino, Q. M. C.  
 Motorcycle Co. No. 146

JASPER

April 7

Co. E, 106th Engineers Lieut. F. J. Wilson, C. E.

KEY WEST

April 23

Btry. B, 265th C. A. Bn. (HD) Capt. J. J. Maher, C. A. C.  
 Capt. W. B. Keating, M. C.

LAKE CITY

April 21

Co. H, 124th Inf. Capt. R. B. Ennis, Inf.

LAKELAND

April 26

Btry. D, 116th F. A. Major R. D. Johnson, F. A.  
 Capt. Floyd G. Martin, V. C., 116th F. A.

LIVE OAK

April 20

Co. E, 124th Inf. Capt. R. B. Ennis, Inf.

MIAMI

April 28

Hdqrs. C., 1st Bn., 124th Inf. Capt. H. H. McClune, Inf.  
 Hdqrs. 1st Bn., 124th Inf.  
 Co. B, 124th Inf.

ORLANDO

April 26

Hdqrs. 3rd Bn., 124th Inf. Capt. H. H. McClune, Inf.  
 Hdqrs. Co. 3rd Bn., 124th Inf.  
 Co. K, 124th Inf.  
 Capt. C. P. Hartridge (Chap.), 124th Inf.  
 Capt. Frank C. Boardman, M. C., 124th Inf.

PALMETTO

April 26

Co. I, 124th Inf. Capt. R. B. Ennis, Inf.

PLANT CITY

*Field Artillery*

April 23

Btry. E, 116th F. A. Maj. R. D. Johnson, F. A.  
 2nd Lieut. Calvin G. Moore, 56th F. A. Brig.

*Infantry*

April 27

Hdqrs. 124th Infantry Capt. R. B. Ennis, Inf.



<i>Unit or Individual.</i>		<i>Inspecting Officer.</i>
PANAMA CITY	April 9	
Co. D, 106th Engineers		Lieut. F. J. Wilson, C. E.
SANFORD	April 23	
Co. D, 124th Inf.		Capt. H. H. McClune, Inf.
Med. Det., 124th Inf.		
STARKE	April 22	
Co. G, 124th Inf.		Capt. R. B. Ennis, Inf.
Lt. Col. C. R. Layton, Inf. G. 1, 31st Div.		
ST. AUGUSTINE	April 21	
State Staff Corps and Depts.		Capt. H. H. McClune, Inf.
State Arsenal and Sup. Depot		
Hdqrs. 31st Div. (Hdqrs. designated as St. Augustine. Comdg. General at Tampa)		
Service Company (less Band), 124th Inf.		
ST. PETERSBURG		
Co. L, 124th Inf.	(No inspection. Being disbanded)	
TAMPA	April 19 to 21, Incl.	
Hdqrs. 116th F. A.		Maj. R. D. Johnson, F. A.
Hdqrs. 1st Bn., 116th F. A.		
Hdqrs. Btry. and C. T. 1st Bn., 116th F. A.		
Btry. A, 116th F. A.		
Btry. B, 116th F. A.		
Btry. C, 116th F. A.		
Med. Det., 116th F. A.		
Maj. Gen. Albert H. Blanding, 31st Div.		
2nd Lt. Roy D. Bachman, 56th F. A. Brig.		
TALLAHASSEE	April 19	
Co. M, 124th Inf.		Capt. R. B. Ennis, Inf.
WEST PALM BEACH	April 27	
Co. C, 124th Inf.		Capt. H. H. McClune, Inf.
WINTER HAVEN	April 22	
Service Btry., 116th F. A.		Maj. R. D. Johnson, F. A.
Capt. W. P. Hayman, 116th F. A.		
1st Lieut. Geo. B. Ayerigg, 116th F. A.		

2. The following data should be prepared in advance of the inspection for delivery to the inspecting officer on his arrival:

	<i>Officers.</i>	<i>Enlisted Men.</i>
Active strength of Organization .....	.....	.....
Personnel attending Army Service Schools .....	.....	.....
Number of assigned reserves .....	.....	.....
Personnel, less than one year's service ....	.....	.....
Personnel in U. S. Army during World War .....	.....	.....
Average strength, past 12 months .....	.....	.....
Average drill attendance, past 12 months .....	.....	.....

Personnel protected by:		
Antityphoid inoculation .....	.....	.....
Successful vaccination .....	.....	.....
Percentage of enlisted attendance for past 12 months, based on average strength and average attendance.....	.....	.....
Drills or assemblies, past 12 months:		
Single formation drills .....	.....	.....
Split drills .....	.....	.....
Drills at which officers qualified for pay:		
Single formation drills .....	.....	.....
Split drills .....	.....	.....
Date of first split drill .....	.....	.....

3. Annual Armory inspections of the National Guard are held in compliance with Section 93, National Defense Act. So much of that Section as gives the purpose of the inspections is quoted:

"\* \* \*, to determine whether the amount and condition of the property in the hands of the National Guard is satisfactory; whether the National Guard is organized as hereinbefore prescribed; whether the officers and enlisted men possess the physical and other qualifications prescribed; whether the organization and the officers and enlisted men thereof are sufficiently armed, uniformed, equipped, and being trained and instructed for active duty in the field or coast defense, and whether the records are being kept in accordance with the requirements of this act. The reports of such inspections shall serve as the basis for deciding as to the issue to and retention by the National Guard of the military property provided for by this act, and for determining what organizations and individuals shall be considered as constituting parts of the National Guard within the meaning of this act."

4. Commanding officers will make all necessary preparation for this inspection and will take such steps as will insure the largest possible attendance. Where there is more than one unit at their stations to be inspected, they will publish schedules, considering both the convenience of the inspecting officer and the units.

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,

*Brig. General, F. N. G.,  
The Adjutant General, Florida.*

OFFICIAL:

B. M. ATKINSON,

*Major A. G. D., F. N. G.  
Executive.*

STATE OF FLORIDA  
MILITARY DEPARTMENT  
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL  
STATE ARSENAL, ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA.

May 6, 1926.

GENERAL ORDERS,  
No. 3.

1. Colonel *Vivian B. Collins*, 124th Infantry, is appointed a member of the Armory Board, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Colonel *Raymond C. Turck* as an officer of the Florida National Guard.

2. The personnel of the Armory Board, State of Florida, as reconstituted under Section 42 of the Military Code, as amended, is as follows:

Honorable *John W. Martin*, Governor.

Brigadier General *J. Clifford R. Foster*, The Adjutant General.

Colonel *Vivian B. Collins*, 124th Infantry.

Lieutenant Colonel *Jacob H. Spengler*, Q. M. Corps, State Quartermaster.

Major *George W. Bassett*, J. A. G., Judge Advocate.

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER.

*Brigadier General, A. G. D., F. N. G.,  
The Adjutant General,  
Florida.*

OFFICIAL:

B. M. ATKINSON,

*Major A. G. D., F. N. G.,  
Executive.*

STATE OF FLORIDA  
MILITARY DEPARTMENT  
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL  
STATE ARSENAL, ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA.

May 14, 1926.

GENERAL ORDERS,  
No. 4.

1. Announcement is made of the following camps for the field training of the Florida National Guard:

CAMP McCLELLAN, ALA., August 15th to 29th, Inclusive.

Headquarters, 31st Division.  
Headquarters, 62nd Infantry Brigade.

CAMP JACKSON, S. C., August 1st to 15th, Inclusive.

Headquarters, 56th Field Artillery Brigade.  
116th Field Artillery.

STATE CAMP GROUND, FLA., July 11th to 25th, Inclusive.

State Staff Corps and Departments.  
124th Infantry.  
Companies D and E, 106th Engineers.  
146th Motorcycle Company.  
220th Motor Transport Company.

FORT BARRANCAS, FLA., August 8th to 22nd, Inclusive.

265th Coast Artillery Battalion (Harbor Defense).

2. Detailed instructions concerning all encampments and troop movements will be published in subsequent orders to be issued from this office.

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,

*Brigadier General, F. N. G.,  
The Adjutant General,  
Florida.*

OFFICIAL:

B. M. ATKINSON,

*Major A. G. D., F. N. G.,  
Executive.*

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STATE OF FLORIDA  
MILITARY DEPARTMENT  
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL  
STATE ARSENAL, ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA.

May 17, 1926.

GENERAL ORDERS,  
No. 5.

1. Announcement is made with profound regret of the death of Honorable Albert W. Gilchrist, former Governor of Florida and Commander-in-Chief of the Florida National Guard, which occurred in New York City on Saturday, May 16, 1926, after an illness of several months' duration.

Albert W. Gilchrist was born at Columbia, S. C., January 15, 1858. He spent his boyhood days at Quincy, Florida. Took up the profession of civil engineering, and in that capacity was one of the pioneers in the development of the southwestern section of the State. For many years his home has been at Punta Gorda, where he will be laid to rest at two o'clock on the afternoon of Tuesday, May 18th.

The sterling qualities of this distinguished citizen won for him the confidence and esteem of the people of the entire State, and his qualities of leadership placed him in high position. He served several terms in the State Legislature, was Speaker of the House of Representatives and was Governor of Florida from 1909 to 1913.

From early youth former Governor Gilchrist manifested a great interest in and fondness for the military service. He attended the U. S. Military Academy at West Point for three years, and returning to the State was appointed Colonel and Inspector General of the Florida State Troops, and later was appointed Brigadier General of Militia by Governor Mitchell. He was named by President Cleveland as a member of the Board of Visitors to the Military Academy at West Point, an assignment which he greatly appreciated because of his former association with that institution.

At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War General Gilchrist enlisted in Company "C," Third U. S. (Immune) Volunteer Infantry, in which organization he rose from Private to First Lieutenant. Afterward he was appointed Captain and transferred to Company "B" of the same regiment, which he commanded until the close of the War.

During his term as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Florida National Guard, he exhibited marked interest in State military affairs, and always participated in the annual encampments, attending, with his Personal Staff, during the full period of these tours of duty.

In the death of ex-Governor Gilchrist the State loses a high-



mindful and valued citizen, whose career was distinguished by patriotic service of the finest type, both as a citizen and soldier.

As a mark of respect the flag at State Headquarters, and at all stations of the National Guard, will be displayed at half staff for thirty days.

The Commanding Officer of Company "I," 124th Infantry, will detail a detachment of that company to act as a Guard of Honor and escort for the funeral, and the Commanding Officer of the Headquarters Battery, 116th Field Artillery, will provide a caisson and appropriate detachment of drivers and cannoneers.

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,

*The Adjutant General, A. G. D., F. N. G.,  
The Adjutant General,  
Florida.*

OFFICIAL:

B. M. ATKINSON,

*Major A. G. D., F. N. G.,  
Executive.*

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STATE OF FLORIDA  
MILITARY DEPARTMENT  
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL  
STATE ARSENAL, ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA.

May 18, 1926.

GENERAL ORDERS,  
No. 6.

1. It is directed that beginning with reports covering the month of May, 1926, all three copies of Form 100 prepared by officers and unit commanders be sent direct to this office.

2. This office will carefully examine these reports and if found correct will forward the two carbon copies to the senior instructor assigned to duty with the organizations.

3. In case errors are found by this office the three copies will be returned to the officer or organization concerned, who, after corrections are made, will return all three copies in the original manner.

4. This change in the manner of handling these reports is necessary on account of the number of errors appearing in reports received and the difficulty of correcting all copies, once distribution has been made; also it is desirable that this office have definite knowledge as to any units which may be delinquent in rendering these reports.

5. Eight days was considered a reasonable time to allow for preparation of the copies of the report, especially as the original record consists of a duty roster, kept up from day to day and drill to drill; and the reports rendered at the end of the month are but copies of this original record.

6. The attention of all concerned is again called to the necessity of extreme care being exercised in the preparation of this form to avoid the useless waste of time and energy required in making corrections.

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,  
Brigadier General, A. G. D., F. N. G.,  
The Adjutant General.  
Florida.

OFFICIAL:

B. M. ATKINSON,  
Major A. G. D., F. N. G.,  
Executive.

STATE OF FLORIDA  
MILITARY DEPARTMENT  
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL  
STATE ARSENAL, ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA.

May 20, 1926.

GENERAL ORDERS,  
No. 7.

1. By authority of the Secretary of War contained in Militia Bureau letter, January 20, 1926 (MB 325.4-Fla-5), the strength of the Florida National Guard is limited to 163 officers, 2 warrant officers and 2263 enlisted men.

2. This permits a full complement of officers and warrant officers, as the National Guard of the State is now constituted, and authorizes an excess of 15 per cent above the maintenance enlisted strength of all units now authorized to be formed. On this basis the authorized enlisted strength of units is announced.

Unit	Station	Maintenance Enlisted Strength	Maximum Enlisted Strength Allotted
<b>2nd Bn. 106th Engineers</b>			
Company D .....	Panama City .....	60	69
Company E .....	Jasper .....	60	69
Company F .....	(Not organized) ...	60	69
<b>265th Coast Artillery Bn. (H.D.)</b>			
Headquarters Detachment ....	Jacksonville .....	8	10
Battery A .....	Jacksonville .....	60	69
Battery B .....	Key West .....	60	69
Medical Detachment .....	Key West .....	5	6
<b>116th Field Artillery</b>			
Headquarters Battery .....	Fort Myers .....	46	53
Service Battery .....	Winter Haven .....	60	71
H. B. & C. T. 1st Bn. ....	Tampa .....	25	30
Battery A .....	Tampa .....	60	69
Battery B .....	Tampa .....	60	69
Battery C .....	Tampa .....	60	69
H. B. & C. T. 2nd Bn. ....	Bartow .....	25	30
Battery D .....	Lakeland .....	60	69
Battery E .....	Plant City .....	60	69
Battery F .....	Arcadia .....	60	69
Medical Detachment .....	Tampa .....	29	34
<b>124th Infantry</b>			
Headquarters Company .....	Jacksonville .....	60	69
Service Company .....	St. Augustine .....	31	36
Band Section, Service Co. ....	Jacksonville .....	19	25
Howitzer Company .....	Jacksonville .....	60	69
Headquarters Co. 1st Bn. ....	Miami .....	17	20
Company A .....	Daytona Beach ....	60	69

Unit	Station	Maintenance Enlisted Strength	Maximum Enlisted Strength Allotted
Company B .....	Miami .....	60	69
Company C .....	West Palm Beach .....	60	69
Company D .....	Sanford .....	60	69
Headquarters Co. 2nd Bn. ....	Jacksonville .....	17	20
Company E .....	Live Oak .....	60	69
Company F .....	Jacksonville .....	60	69
Company G .....	Starke .....	60	69
Company H .....	Lake City .....	60	69
Headquarters Co. 3rd Bn. ....	Orlando .....	17	20
Company I .....	Palmetto .....	60	69
Company K .....	Orlando .....	60	69
Company L .....	Bradenton .....	60	69
Company M .....	Tallahassee .....	60	69
Medical Detachment .....	Sanford .....	30	35
146th Motorcycle Co. ....	Jacksonville .....	25	30
220th Motor Transport Co. ....	Jacksonville .....	44	50
31st Military Police Co. ....	Brooksville .....	50	58

3. Where the present actual enlisted strength is in excess of the strength allotted under this order, no original enlistments will be made until the strength is reduced by discharge on account of expiration term of service, or under proper orders, to below the allotted strength.

4. This order supersedes all previous orders and instructions on this subject.

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,

*Brigadier General, F. N. G.,  
The Adjutant General,  
Florida.*

OFFICIAL:

B. M. ATKINSON,

*Major A. G. D., F. N. G.,  
Executive.*

STATE OF FLORIDA  
MILITARY DEPARTMENT  
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL  
STATE ARSENAL, ST. AUGUSTINE

June 10, 1926.

GENERAL ORDERS,  
No. 8.

Acting upon the petition of citizens of Bradenton, Florida, a unit of Infantry has been organized and mustered into the service at that point. This unit was extended Federal recognition May 18, 1926, as:

Company "L," 124th Infantry. Florida National Guard.

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,  
*Brigadier General, F. N. G.,  
The Adjutant General,  
Florida.*

OFFICIAL:

B. M. ATKINSON,  
*Major A. G. D., F. N. G.,  
Executive.*

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STATE OF FLORIDA  
MILITARY DEPARTMENT  
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL  
STATE ARSENAL, ST. AUGUSTINE

June 22, 1926.

GENERAL ORDERS,  
No. 9.

Announcement is made of the award to Colonel Vivian B. Collins, 124th Infantry, of the Fifteen Year Service Medal; issuance of which is provided for under General Orders 14, series 1906, from General Headquarters; this officer having completed fifteen years' continuous service in the Florida National Guard on May 7, 1926.

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,  
*Brigadier General, A. G. D., F. N. G.,  
The Adjutant General,  
Florida.*

OFFICIAL:

B. M. ATKINSON,  
*Major A. G. D., F. N. G.,  
Executive.*



STATE OF FLORIDA  
MILITARY DEPARTMENT  
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL  
STATE ARSENAL, ST. AUGUSTINE

*June 25, 1926.*

GENERAL ORDERS,  
No. 10.

Acting upon the petition of citizens of Hollywood, Florida, a unit of Infantry has been organized and mustered into the service at that point. This unit was extended Federal recognition June 10, 1926, as:

Company "A," 124th Infantry, Florida National Guard.

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,  
*Brigadier General, F. N. G.,  
The Adjutant General,  
Florida.*

OFFICIAL:

B. M. ATKINSON,  
*Major, A. G. D., F. N. G.,  
Executive.*

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STATE OF FLORIDA  
MILITARY DEPARTMENT  
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL  
STATE ARSENAL, ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA.

July 11, 1926.

GENERAL ORDERS,  
No. 11.

Announcement is made, with deep regret, of the sudden death of First Lieutenant *Edwin Paschel Beeman*, Headquarters Company, 3rd Battalion, 124th Infantry, which occurred at his home at Orlando, Florida, last night.

Lieutenant *Beeman* was born at Orlando, July 20, 1892. He attended the Georgia Military Academy and Georgetown University, and later graduated in a business course at Stetson University. He was active in the civic and business life of his home community, where for some years he served as Secretary and Treasurer of the *Beeman Investment Company*, and as Manager of the *San Juan Hotel*. The deceased officer is survived by a wife and child.

Lieutenant *Beeman* commenced his military service upon the entry of his country into the World War, enlisting August 8, 1917, and was appointed Sergeant. In the following May he was assigned, as a Cadet, to the 4th Officer's Training Camp, and went overseas with the 124th Infantry, 31st Division. Later he was transferred to the 320th Infantry, and given special duty in the District of Paris. He returned to the United States in June of 1919, and was discharged the following month.

On June 28, 1924, he was appointed Second Lieutenant of Infantry in the Florida National Guard and assigned to Company "K," 124th Infantry, and, on July 6, 1926, was promoted First Lieutenant. March 30, 1926, he was transferred to the Headquarters Company of the 3rd Battalion, of which organization he remained in command until his death, on the eve of the departure of his company to participate in the annual tour of field exercises at the State Camp Grounds.

The Commanding Officer of the Post of Orlando will provide an appropriate funeral escort, and on that day the flags at the State Arsenal, State Camp Grounds, and the Armory at Orlando, will be displayed at half-staff.

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,

*Brigadier General, A. G. D., F. N. G.,  
The Adjutant General, Florida.*

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STATE OF FLORIDA  
MILITARY DEPARTMENT  
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL  
STATE ARSENAL, ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA.

*August 3, 1926.*

GENERAL ORDERS,  
No. 12.

1. Announcement is made, with profound regret, of the death of Lieutenant Colonel Henry M. Snow, which occurred at his home in St. Augustine on the night of August 2, 1926, after an illness of several months' duration.

2. Lieutenant Colonel Snow was born in St. Augustine, March 24, 1873, and has always been active in the business and civic life of his home city. For several years past he has been connected with the Florida East Coast Hotel Company.

3. This officer entered the military service of the State in October of 1890 as one of the charter members of company "D," 1st (Sep.) Battalion, Florida State Troops (St. Augustine Rifles), and served in that capacity for several years. At the outbreak of the War with Spain he voluntarily re-enlisted in his old company and served as First Sergeant throughout the War. January 30, 1899, he was appointed First Lieutenant of Infantry and assigned to Company "G," 1st Infantry; resigned January 31, 1902. Re-enlisted May 20, 1905; was appointed Captain and assigned to Company "G" February, 1906; resigned April, 1907. Re-enlisted in "General Service Corps" in April, 1907. Appointed Major in Quartermaster Corps January 14, 1908, and assigned as State Quartermaster and U. S. Property and Disbursing Officer, in which capacity he served continuously until April 5, 1921, when he was retired with grade of Lieutenant Colonel.

4. The deceased had a wide acquaintance throughout the military service of the State, and was particularly well known because of his interest and activity in small arms practice; having served for many years on teams representing Florida in the National Matches.

5. The funeral will occur at 4 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, August 4th, from the Memorial Presbyterian Church. Interment will be in the National Cemetery, with Masonic ceremonies.

6. As a mark of respect, the flag at the State Arsenal will be displayed at half staff, and the Commanding Officer of the Post, National Guard of Florida, will provide an appropriate escort.

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,  
*Brigadier General, F. N. G.,  
The Adjutant General,  
Florida.*

OFFICIAL:

B. M. ATKINSON,  
*Major, A. G. D., F. N. G.,  
Executive.*

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STATE OF FLORIDA  
MILITARY DEPARTMENT  
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL  
STATE ARSENAL, ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA.

*August 10, 1926.*

GENERAL ORDERS,  
No. 13.

1. During the current fiscal year each battalion commander Florida National Guard will make two visits to the units of his command that are away from his own home station. These visits will be made at such times as will suit the convenience of the battalion commanders as far as possible, consistent with securing the maximum benefit to companies and batteries.

2. The best time would seem to be during the months of October and April. October because it is the middle of the armory training year and should afford opportunity to determine whether or not training programs are being consistently followed, so as to derive the maximum of benefit and to bring the training of the units to the proper stage for field training six months later. The October visit should be one of instruction rather than inspection, and battalion commanders should prepare themselves accordingly. The scope and thoroughness of the training of the preceding six months should be gone into and constructive criticism made of ways and means.

3. The visit in April will be more in the nature of a visit of inspection, and is intended to afford the battalion commander opportunity to determine whether or not the program of armory training has been consistently followed up to that date, and, also, to ascertain whether or not proper corrective measures have been applied to remedy any defects that may have been noted and commented upon at the Federal Armory Inspection of the previous year. There is on file with each organization a copy of the report on the last Federal Armory Inspection. These reports will furnish an excellent guide for conference of the battalion commanders with the unit commanders, since it covers practically all phases of administration and training. The battalion commanders should investigate and determine whether or not the defects noted on these reports have been or are being corrected.

4. As one of the main purposes of the Spring visits of battalion commanders is to prepare for the annual Federal Armory Inspection, they should be timed well ahead of the dates scheduled and announced for the next Federal inspections, and should in no case be later than two weeks prior to the date fixed for such Federal inspections. The battalion commanders are expected to initiate any necessary corrective measures, so as to remove any basis for adverse comment by the Federal inspectors who will shortly follow them.

5. On completion of each of these semi-annual visits of instruction and inspection, the battalion commanders will render a report, in narrative form, upon each unit visited, mailing a copy to

this office and a copy to the regimental commander (if they belong to a regiment whose headquarters are located within the State of Florida).

6. The actual expenses of travel will be paid by the State, upon submission to this office of vouchers covering all expenditures, certified as to their correctness. Owing to the limited funds available for this purpose, the expense for transportation, for the visits to all units, must not be in excess of what the cost would be for one continuous trip to all points by the shortest and most practicable route. There is no objection to separate visits to each unit, if that suits the convenience of the individual officers best, except that the total expense must be limited as above. The organizations concerned will be given advance notice of these visits, which should be on regular drill nights, as far as possible. When that cannot be arranged, unit commanders will arrange for special assemblies of their units.

7. In each case, and at least ten days in advance, battalion commanders will submit to this office schedules of proposed visits to their units; this for approval and issuance of travel orders.

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,

*Brigadier General, F. N. G.,  
The Adjutant General,  
Florida.*

OFFICIAL:

B. M. ATKINSON,

*Major, A. G. D., F. N. G.,  
Executive.*

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## STATE OF FLORIDA

### MILITARY DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

STATE ARSENAL, ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA.

*September 24, 1926.*

GENERAL ORDERS,  
No. 14.

1. Pursuant to paragraph 21, Special Orders, No. 85, War Department, April 10, 1926, Major Lester M. Wheeler, Infantry, (DOL), U. S. Army, has reported for duty as Instructor with the Florida National Guard, and, as Senior Infantry Instructor, has been assigned to duty in the office of the Adjutant General, at the State Arsenal, St. Augustine.

2. Announcement is made of the relief of Major Ray W. Barker, Field Artillery, (DOL), from duty with the Florida National Guard,



on or about August 1, 1926. Major Barker is relieved by paragraph 25, Special Orders, No. 74, War Department, dated March 29, 1926.

3. Captain Miron J. Rockwell, Field Artillery, (DOL), having reported in compliance with paragraph 35, Special Orders, No. 116, War Department, May 17, 1926, announcement is made of his assignment as Instructor of Field Artillery, Florida National Guard, with station at Tampa.

4. Pursuant to paragraph 1, 3rd indorsement, Headquarters Fourth Corps Area, September 9, 1926 (File 201-Parmelee, Clyde D.), the station of Captain Clyde D. Parmelee, Field Artillery, (DOL), Instructor on duty with the 116th Field Artillery, Florida National Guard, is changed from Tampa to Lakeland.

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,  
Brigadier General, F. N. G.,  
The Adjutant General,  
Florida.

OFFICIAL:

B. M. ATKINSON,  
Major, A. G. D., F. N. G.,  
Executive.

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STATE OF FLORIDA  
MILITARY DEPARTMENT  
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL  
STATE ARSENAL, ST. AUGUSTINE

December 2, 1926.

GENERAL ORDERS,  
No. 15.

The season for target practice on outdoor ranges by all organizations of the Florida National Guard during 1927 will cover the period from January 1st to December 31st.

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,  
Brigadier General, F. N. G.,  
The Adjutant General,  
Florida.

OFFICIAL:

B. M. ATKINSON,  
Major, A. G. D., F. N. G.,  
Executive.

## APPENDIX G

### CIRCULAR LETTERS A. G. O.

The following circular letters from the Office of The Adjutant General during the years 1925 and 1926, which refer to important matters of policy and training are reprinted as a part of this report, as they continue in full force and effect.

STATE OF FLORIDA  
MILITARY DEPARTMENT  
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL  
St. AUGUSTINE

January 16, 1925.

CIRCULAR LETTER,  
No. 4.

Subject: *A ruling against the holding of professional fights under National Guard auspices.*

To: *All Commanding Officers, Florida National Guard.*

1. Upon the petition of officers of one of the posts of the Florida National Guard asking consideration by Governor Martin of a proposal that the policy against the holding of professional fights under auspices of the National Guard, which was put in effect by former Governor Hardee, be modified, Governor Martin has directed that the existing policy be continued in effect. This decision has been transmitted in a letter from this office, copy of which is published herein for the information and guidance of all concerned:

\* \* \* \* \*

A. G. O.

January 13, 1925.

Subject: *Boxing Contests under the Auspices of the National Guard.*

1. Referring to your conversation over the telephone with this office a day or two ago, and in compliance with the request made at that time that the attitude of Governor Martin be ascertained upon the matter covered in "Subject," you are advised as follows:

2. Governor Martin has considered all of the correspondence bearing upon the holding of boxing contests, and the letter of former Governor Hardee fixing a policy in this matter which will govern the National Guard, and, in a letter received at this office today, he states that he is in full accord with the policy now in effect and does not think that it should be modified.

3. The Florida statutes specifically prohibit not only the holding

of prize fights, but "pugilistic exhibitions" (See sections 5081 to 5086, general statutes), which is a broad and comprehensive term. Governor Martin's position is that the National Guard is an agency of the executive division of the Government, maintained for the enforcement of the law whenever a situation arises that the civil authorities are unable to deal with. Obviously it must not place itself in the position of appearing to disregard the law.

4. The recognition by Governor Hardee that "boxing" is a wholesome exercise and recognized feature of the physical training of the soldier, and that therefore boxing matches among those in the service, if kept on a high plane and not permitted to have a professional or commercial aspect or to take on the nature of prize fights, is considered a proper but liberal policy. For the present no change will be made, but if the spirit as well as the letter of this rule is not adhered to by the responsible officers of the Guard, a more rigid ruling that will prohibit "boxing contests" entirely, will be made. It should be understood that the application of this policy to "Young Stribling" was simply because a fight in which he was to participate was being widely advertised at the time. The prohibition applies to all professional fighters.

5. It is expected that all officers of the Florida National Guard will rigidly observe the policy herein, and previously announced.

BY DIRECTION OF THE GOVERNOR:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,

*Brig. General, F. N. G.,  
The Adjutant General,  
Florida.*

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STATE OF FLORIDA  
MILITARY DEPARTMENT  
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL  
ST. AUGUSTINE

*April 2, 1926.*

CIRCULAR LETTER,  
No. 10.

Subject: *Establishment of Post Rifle Ranges.*

To: *All Commanding Officers, Florida National Guard.*

1. Some months ago a circular letter was issued concerning the establishment of Post rifle ranges at all stations of the National Guard throughout the State. At most posts small ranges have already been established, and it is the policy of the War Department and of the State to provide for the establishment of such ranges at every post. This in order that small arms practice (both pistol and rifle) may consistently be carried on as a part of the regular training of our troops.

2. More recently questionnaires have been sent out at the request of the Corps Area Commander, calling for information that will acquaint him with the exact range facilities available at each post. These questionnaires contain certain questions and ask for certain information that may be misleading unless the policy of State Headquarters with regard to the establishment of post ranges is fully understood by all concerned. This refers to questions as to the purchase of land for ranges, or the possible condemnation of land for such uses.

3. At this office it is felt that it would be extremely unwise to endeavor to purchase land at all posts for the establishment of local ranges. This for the reason that all of our Florida communities are growing so rapidly that land that today may be deemed suitable for range uses, and far enough removed from occupied territory to be entirely safe, is likely, within just a year or so, to be so "settled upon" that the use of the property for rifle firing would be dangerous. There may be exceptions, but as a rule, it will be far more satisfactory to select suitable range locations that are safe, but as near as possible to station of the troops that are to use the range. This land can then be leased for a year or two, with the privilege (if it can be obtained) of releasing. It is important, of course, in making the original selection, to determine that the location is likely to be available for several years, otherwise the expenditure of funds for preparing and equipping a range would not be warranted.

4. It should be considered also, in planning post ranges, that only the minimum of range facilities will be required. The installation of one or two targets will suffice at most posts. Pistol firing, in most cases, can be conducted on the rifle ranges.

5. It is trusted that all Post Commanders will give proper attention to the establishment of local ranges, and to having the personnel under them qualify in this highly important branch of military training.

By DIRECTION OF THE GOVERNOR:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,

*Brigadier General, F. N. G.,  
The Adjutant General,  
Florida.*

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STATE OF FLORIDA  
MILITARY DEPARTMENT  
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL  
ST. AUGUSTINE

June 12, 1926.

CIRCULAR LETTER,  
No. 25.

Subject: *Training for Riot Duty.*

To: *All Commanding Officers, Florida National Guard.*

1. Recently this office took up with the War Department the

matter of including in the program of armory instruction of the Florida National Guard the subject of special training for riot duty. Inasmuch as the troops of this State are subject at any time to a call for duty in aid of the civil authorities, and as that character of duty is necessarily performed under special and unusual conditions, it is obvious that special training in this line is essential. There is quoted below, in part, the reply of the Chief of the Militia Bureau:

"War Department Document 882 is the only War Department document on this subject, and it contains the principles and formations applicable to riot duty. The pamphlet "A Treatise on Riot Duty for National Guard" was prepared and published by the Militia Bureau as an additional aid to training in riot duty. The latter pamphlet embodies the same principles and formations as outlined in War Department Document 882, with certain additional information concerning riot duty which it was believed would prove helpful in such training. The Militia Bureau pamphlet assumes its greatest value when used in conjunction with War Department Document 882, and not as a separate means of instruction to the exclusion of Document 882.

"In view of the reasons stated, it is recommended that War Department Document 882, supplemented by the additional data contained in the pamphlet "A Treatise on Riot Duty for National Guard," be used for instruction in riot duty for the Florida National Guard."

2. Accordingly, commanding officers of organizations in preparing their training directives for armory drills for the next annual period, will see that a reasonable and appropriate amount of the drill time of each organization is devoted to practical exercises under War Department Document No. 882, and that all officers familiarize themselves with this prescribed text book and also with the supplementary hand book on the subject, entitled "A Treatise on Riot Duty for the National Guard," and, of course, with the provisions of the State law and any existing State regulations upon this subject.

BY DIRECTION OF THE GOVERNOR:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,  
Brigadier General, AGD., FNG.,  
The Adjutant General,  
Florida.

STATE OF FLORIDA  
MILITARY DEPARTMENT  
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL  
ST. AUGUSTINE

September 13, 1926.

CIRCULAR LETTER,  
No. 41.

Subject: *Munitions for Use in Riot Duty.*

To: *Commanding Officers, Florida National Guard.*

1. There have been received for use in civil disorders sufficient



reduced charge rifle ammunition to issue one case to each organization armed with the rifles and these issues will be made by the State Quartermaster.

2. This ammunition will be carefully preserved and will not be used for other purposes nor will the cases be opened except for issue to the company in case of need in active State service.

3. There will also be issued for possible use in civil emergencies a small quantity of chemical munitions. This issue will be made only to the battalion commanders of the 116th Field Artillery and the 124th Infantry and will include: Tear Gas hand grenades and candles; Smoke Producing hand and rifle grenades and candles.

4. Packages will be plainly marked, when shipped, as to contents, and these markings should be preserved that the nature of the grenades and candles may be known. Should these markings be lost, each article can be identified as to its nature by the conventional marking thereon. These markings are given in the table on page 9 of the mimeographed pamphlet "Control of Mobs by Chemical Warfare" recently furnished all officers of the Florida National Guard.

5. Battalion commanders will be responsible for the proper care and safekeeping of the material issued and will only turn the same over to organizations for use upon telegraphic orders from this office.

6. The attention of all concerned is invited to Paragraph VII of the above referred to pamphlet, which deals with the care and storage of chemical munitions.

7. Attention is invited to the requirements of Cir. 23 WD 1926, which prohibits the firing of rifle grenades with rifles manufactured at the Springfield Arsenal that bear serial number smaller than 800,000.

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,  
Brigadier General, A. G. D., FNG.,  
The Adjutant General,  
Florida.

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STATE OF FLORIDA  
MILITARY DEPARTMENT  
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL  
St. Augustine

November 24, 1926.

CIRCULAR LETTER,  
No. 51.

Subject: *Policy as to Payment of Travel Expenses on State Duty where Privately Owned Automobiles are Authorized to be Used.*

To: *All Officers of the Florida National Guard.*

1. The following action has been taken on account recently submitted by an officer for expenses of travel on duty in aid of civil

authorities, where his privately owned automobile was used:

"1. The accompanying account covering expenses of travel of \* \* \* \* , in connection with duty performed in Dade County in aid of the civil authorities is submitted for settlement.

"2. Such items in this account as cover the purchase of gas, oil and storage for private car enroute from Daytona to Miami, and from the later point to Jacksonville are approved; items for repairs, parts, etc., are disapproved, as there is no law or precedent for their payment.

"3. An order to an officer placing him on active duty and involving travel, contemplates, if the officer is in command of troops, that he shall use the usual and established mode of travel and accompany his command. If, however, the officer is unattached, or away from his home station, or if for any other sound reason it is desirable for him to travel by privately owned automobile; then his actual expenses for oil, gas and storage of car, for the travel covered in his order may be paid, this provided that such expenses shall not exceed the cost of railroad travel between the same points. While no orders or regulations have recently been issued upon this subject, as provided for under Section 28 of the Military Code; this ruling is based upon what is believed to be a reasonable construction of the general provisions of the State law which deals with matters of pay, allowances, and expenses of troops called out for active duty in aid of the civil authorities. It will be noted that the standard for pay and other allowances is fixed by State law upon the basis of what is prescribed for the Regular Army; and in all cases where such pay and allowances are not expressly increased under the State law, or by regulations that the Governor is authorized to make effective, a reasonable and appropriate standard would appear to be what is prescribed or allowed in the Regular Army; to which standard this ruling conforms.

"4. The impracticability of allowing as expense chargeable to the State, sums expended for repairs or spare parts of automobiles will be at once manifest when it is considered that expense of that character might involve many times the cost of railroad or other standard and public means of transportation between the same points. It is obvious that the State should not and could not consistently assume such costs for no reason other than to meet the convenience of individuals as to means of travel.

"5. An officer contemplating the employment of services, or purchase of materials not specifically authorized, must conform to the requirements of Section 29, of the Military Code."

2. The decision cited in the preceding paragraph is published for the information and guidance of all concerned.

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,

*Brigadier General, A. G. D., FNG.,  
The Adjutant General,  
Florida.*